

There's Something Happy About Rio People

Courier - Journal

RIO DE JANEIRO—It may be of some interest to the American millions who dislocate their spines to the beat of Latin rhythm that the Samba, bounciest of all the imported turkey-trots, is born and reared in a series of slums that surpass anything I ever saw, including Casbahs.

Garish, gaudy Rio is highly sensitive about its favelas, or squatter-villages, which make an ugly smear on the candy-box beauty of the "Marvelous City". The favelas are not unlike our depression-day piano-crate suburbs in their jungle-like simplicity of architecture, unbeautifully devoid of sanitation. Some 200,000 people live in them, making this slum the fifth largest city in Brazil. **6-21-48**

The favela I visited was Mangueira, one of the largest, and homesite of the champion Samba teams. Mangueira is pitched on the side of a steep hill, with the shanties tacked precariously to its sharply sloping face. The houses, if you can call them houses, are huts of mud wattles, hammered-flat gasoline tins, and scraps of wood.

Scrawny chickens picked away in slimy pools of refuse, and naked black, brown, yellow and off-white babies played everywhere. Nobody knows just how many poor folks live in each favela. The people just come there, throw up a shanty, and remain until the owner of the land, the police or the state kicks them off.

At night, thousands of tiny fires sputter. The squatters are miserably

poor, but they laugh and sing, and do a royal samba

By Robert C. Ruark

Louisville, Ky.

and wink on the hill. You can hear the throb of the drums, talking to old, half-remembered African gods. Here they dance the Macumba, the voodoo dance, and here the Sambas you hear in the glittery New York gin mills are born in the brains of black men who scuff catskin drums with the horny heels of their hands.

Mon. 6-21-48

THERE was a time when there was a lot of shootin' and cuttin' in the favelas, but some of the jungle fierceness of the people has rubbed off, and police raids grow less and less frequent. The favelas are still no place, however, for a stranger to wander alone—especially on the feast nights when

they are passing the caxachu bottle around, and the drums are bubbling in the blood.

If there is a single concerted community effort in these slums, it is in the weeks previous to the annual "Carneval", when the people make a Mardi Gras, and there is competition for the best Samba songs and dances. They have an Escola de Samba—a Samba academy—in Mangueira, the only real building in the village. There they practice feverishly, and the people of Mangueira win monotonously.

ODDLY, to me there is no atmosphere of sadness, of conscious degradation, of despair in this community of physical misery. The people, may wear rags, but they laugh and sing. The young boys play a kind of soccer in the sketchy, littered alleys, and the women jabber merrily around the public fountain. There is no odor of poverty—even though the place is filthy. There is a general jubilation, at great variation from the somberness of Buenos Aires and the cold, gritty towns of Chile and Peru. **6-21-48**

It is, of course, the influence of the Negro slave again, for there is little merriment in the pure Spaniard, the Portuguese, or the Indian. Rio's languor, its humor, its careless gaiety and warm charm is more the property of the African than of the original settlers. It is reflected in the music, as the pure Spaniard's dolor crops out in the Tango, most dismal of all music. The Brazilian Samba says that the subject's lot may be low, but what the hell, the sun is hot, clothes are unnecessary, most women are faithless, anyhow, and a man can always pick a banana, steal a chicken, or find another dame.

The cost of living in Rio is mountainous, but it seems to have dug no ditch in the leisurely enjoyment of that living by all its peoples, rich and poor. They frolic in the sugary sand of the beaches, open to everybody, and they walk along with a sort of Samba roll, a Samba kick. The whole feeling of Rio is in the walk of its citizens. They ain't goin' nowhere, special, but goin' there is lots of fun.

Brazil's Army Policy Shames United States

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(Courier Associate Editor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—So far as its armed forces are concerned the United States of Brazil puts the United States of America to shame in the matter of democracy. In this vast country which is slightly larger than continental USA with more than one-third its population, the idea of separate ethnic units in the armed forces has never been considered.

In Brazil's Army, Navy and Air Corps, men of all colors and racial backgrounds serve side by side as Brazilians, and if there has ever been any tension or strife because of this liberal policy, there is no record of it.

Moreover, I learned from Colonel Barroso, aide to the commanding general of the Bahia Military District at the Salvador headquarters, that most of the non-commissioned officers in the Army are Negroes or of Negro ancestry. This is said to be due to the fact that the young colored man regards military service as a good career in view of his limited economic opportunities as a civilian.



LABOR LEADER — Peruvian labor leader, Augustin Vellejos, 40-year-old chief of the sugar workers' union in his native town of Chiclayo, Peru, is a former Deputy in the Peruvian Congress where he represented the APRISTA party.

Negroes Gradually Vanishing in Peru

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(Courier Associate Editor)

LIMA, Peru—The Republic of Peru's Negroes are a slowly dwindling minority, a fact which is noted by practically everybody without regret, including the Negroes. Today there are only 29,054 Negroes (which means black in Latin America) whereas there were 40,337 Negro slaves and 41,404 mulattoes in 1793. Today the Negro is 0.47 per cent of the black folk of the population whereas in 1876 he constituted 1.9 per cent. At the time the proportion of mixed people in the Nation has risen steadily, and that is the explanation.



UNION HEAD SPEAKS — Samuel Vasquez, at microphone, head of the Lima Chauffeurs Union and member of the National Executive Committee of Partido Del Pueblo (APRIST), addresses a party meeting in Peru's capital city. He is a noted orator.

According to Dr. Roberto McLean, general secretary of the University of San Marcos, (a life-long student of the Negro in Peru who has just completed a book on the subject and holds seminars on it), there has been little mixture between the Indians and Negroes but a great deal between Negroes and whites.

On the other hand it would be singular if a Peruvian Negro should say "I am proud to be a Negro," and almost incongruous. Everybody would look around with an "Are you kidding?" expression on their faces.

MOSTLY ON COAST

While Peruvian Negroes are few in number by local standards, they seem to be fairly plentiful on Lima's streets, judging by U.S. standards which would include all of these mixed people. Of the 13,732 Negroes in the Department (State) of Lima, 11,032 live in the capital whose total population today is 562,885. The next largest congregation of Negroes is south of Lima in agricultural Canete where they are a rather common sight in the cotton fields.

FOLLOWS U. S. PATTERN

This would seem to follow the pattern in the U. S. where 28 per cent colored with Indian ancestry is to be compared with the 80 per cent with white ancestry.

Because most of the plantations were on the Peruvian coast and because the climate in the lofty Peruvian highlands was not agreeable to the Negroes, they are to be found mostly in the coastal regions. When slavery was abolished in 1855, the Negroes deserted the plantations in large numbers for the cities, and it was necessary for the planters to import Chinese laborers from the Orient.

Later on, there was some Japanese immigration as well. Today all of these diverse elements with a bewildering number of

cross-breeds constitute, with the Indian and the Creole whites, the population of Peru which is 6,207,867. By general agreement the Negro element is on the bottom.

JIM CROW UNKNOWN

While there is certainly prejudice against Negroes in Peru, and there is no public clamor on anybody's part to be known as one, there is no discrimination against Negroes in public places. If a Negro can afford it, he can stay in the finest hotels, eat in the finest restaurants, live in the finest residential districts and go to the most exclusive schools.

Unfortunately all of these privileges require money, and in the length and breadth of this land, as large as Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Oklahoma, there are scarcely any Negroes with money.

NO MENIAL TASKS

Due to either custom, discrimination or incompetence, Negroes here are to be seen doing only menial tasks. They are chauffeurs, maids, servants and laborers. In roaming the city far and wide, visiting many business establishments and looking inside many more, I was unable to see a single Negro doing any clerical, sales or skilled work. What is worse, I was unable to find anybody who had.

Probably this may be due to the paucity of public schools and the fact that few Negroes have the money to attend the private schools. If education is compulsory, it is probably so only on paper, like so much of the advanced legislation in these parts, concerning which U. S. liberals are apt to grow lyrical.

DEMOCRATIC ARMY

In this latter connection the method of conducting selective service in the armed forces is illuminating. All ethnic elements in the population are democratically integrated in all services, but a disproportionate majority consists of Indians.

This is attributed to the general practice of buying out of military service by bribing venal bureaucrats. The whites, wealthy mestizos and alert city folks are able to do this, the rural and mountain folk: i. e., Indians, are not. Many things are done in this way in Latin America, indeed, without graft many petty officials would starve to death, so low are the salaries and so high the cost of living.

Negro boys, as might be supposed, are frequently seen in military and naval units, albeit the latter are whiter than the army units, which is also an old South American custom. Of course the Air Corps is whitest of all.

GAUDY UNIFORMS

Visiting the Government Palace in Lima, it was a pleasant surprise to see an Indian guard on one side of the gate and a very black Negro guard on the other. This was repeated at the entrance to the palace. They were attired in gaudy uniforms consisting of white helmets, black pants, red shirts, black epaulets, red piping, black plumes on helmets, red trousers, red epaulets and chevrons and black boots.

NEGRO OFFICERS RARE

The strength of the Army is 22,000 and of the Navy 4,000, and considering the fact that Peru is desperately short of cash, the armed forces cost too much. Several informed persons held that much of the money spent on demerit officers was applied to public education. But Peru is a vast country and revolutionary uprisings are not infrequent. In fact there was one officers in the Army, but one in the south around Arequipa gathered that this could not be more than a handful. It was admitted that there was almost none in the Navy and Air Corps, and upon close questioning no one could recall having seen any, although this is unlikely if Peru follows the Latin-American pattern. While almost all of these coun-

tries hire U. S. military and naval

missions, it is probably untrue that these are responsible for the scarcity of Negro and mulatto officers because color prejudice existed here long before the United States came into existence. *The Courier*

It was pointed out that the scarcity of officers of this ethnic group might be due to the exacting educational qualifications which very few Negroes or mulattoes are able to meet. There may be something to this argument.

OUTSTANDING NEGROES

Efforts to find any trace of Negro-owned business were unavailing. Nor could anyone recall having seen one. There is some representation in the professions however.

One of the most important physicians in Lima is the bacteriologist, Dr. Julio Gaseiaboru, who has taught at the University of San Marcos which was founded by grant of Charles V in 1551, and whose Rector is the distinguished liberal, Dr. Luis Alberto Sanchez, well-known to American audiences and scholars. Dr. Gaseiaboru's son is also a physician. Both are Negroes according to U. S. standards but would probably deny this.

There are said to be quite a number of Negro and mulatto physicians and lawyers in the Republic, but no exact figure could be obtained.

Another colored man, a Dr. Quiroz, is a member of the San Marcos faculty, teaching mathematics. *Lat 8-7-48*

PROFESSOR'S WIFE

One of the professors at the University, a Frenchman who teaches chemistry, is married to a Negro woman and has two children.

There are two Negro students in the university, both of them of poor parentage.

Following the ousting of the last dictator, Leguia, and the rise to power of the liberal Aprista party, the Negroes were encouraged to strive for leadership in labor and politics. Today, Samuel Vasquez, a Negro, is a member of the executive committee of the Aprista party, a member of the Lima City Council, and head of the chauffeurs' union in the capital.

CONGRESSMAN

Another Negro, Augustin Vallejos, was nominated for national deputy by the Apristas (Partido Del Pueblo) and served a term in Congress. He represents the Negroes participated on the side of the colonists and the Spaniards.

KING INTERVENED

It is interesting that two Negroes, Francisco Mendoza and Augustine Perez were doctors in Lima around 1773. A mulatto, Jose Manuel Valdes, broke the color barrier at the University of San Marcos by intervention of the King of Spain, and was graduated Bachelor of Medicine on February 4, 1807.

It seems probable that the blacks will eventually disappear in the general Peruvian population. Social-

ly, economically and psychologically everything seems to be against their survival. If they have any race consciousness, it is not apparent, and they possess neither organization nor publication. They are about where the free Negroes were in our Northern States in 1776, and as a group they are not going forward.

Individually, of course, Negroes and mulattoes will continue to stand out.

No Segregation In Venezuela

Editor, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7-24-48

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
(Courier Associate Editor)

CARACAS, Venezuela—There is some doubt about the exact number of men in the armed forces of Venezuela but there can be none about the impossibility of there being any racially segregated military units. Nature has taken care of the question of integration. 7-24-48

There are people here who would not be averse to preserving a color caste system by following the example of the United States Army, but they know this can never be done. The reason is that white Venezuelans, judging by our national "science" of anthropology, are about as scarce in this country as whites in the Belgian Congo. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

MIXTURES RUN SCALE

For nearly 400 years, Negroes, Indians and Europeans have mixed and mated here with the result that any street scene reveals a color scale ranging from chocolate brown to a light café con leche complexion, with the majority of the people the color of a light tan shoe. There are comparatively few "pure" Negroes or Caucasians.

One encounters the first Venezuelan soldiers at the new, modern airport outside La Guaira, the port of Caracas, which nestles at the foot of the great, green, cloud-capped mass of Mount La Silla, the 9,000-foot peak behind which the colorful capital is cradled.

Except for having a slight Indian caste of eye and feature and generally possessing wavy black hair, these lads are strictly of the Beale Street. The impression is not altered when you see their officers, not one of whom is any lighter than R. R. Church of Memphis and most of whom would be strictly jim-crowed if they landed in any of our Southern States.

One of the first things noticed when entering downtown Caracas was two military cadets strolling down the street side by side. One was what we would call high brown; the other was very dark brown. I learned that the percentage of light officers is greater but that this is not due to color discrimination, but to the class system which is still strong in this new democracy and which favors the old Creole white families and the sons of the rich.

BROWN OFFICERS

Actually the number of brown officers, some with features and hair which hailed originally from the Dark Continent, is very large in this army estimated to be 10,000 strong.

Through the courtesy of Sr. Cruz Fermin, Congressional press chief, and the Commandant of the Caracas Military District, I was permitted to inspect the spic and span Miraflores (or Presidential) Barracks. Everything was in the finest order from sleeping quarters to recreation rooms, with dining rooms having flowers in the center of each table. Shown around by Teniente Jose G. Gonzalez, an upstanding young brownish subaltern, I was able to observe the men at very close hand.

FEW BLUE PEOPLE

In this motorized battalion there were only a handful of what Latin Americans call Negroes: i. e., people ranging in color from dark brown to blue. But these few were soldiering right along with the others and I noticed that one was a non-commissioned officer. The commander of the unit, Major Antonio de Rosa, closely resembles *Atty. Julian Rainey*, the well-known Boston lawyer, except that Rainey is lighter. The dashing major assured me that there was no color discrimination in the Venezuelan army, and of this he was living proof.

Verily Simon Bolivar, the Great Liberator, spoke truly when he said: "We do not know to what race we pertain because we are of all races." Bolivar set the pattern of racing thinking for Venezuela. And while latterly some of those who speak in his name are trying to ignore his precepts, most intelligent Venezuelans accept the fact that they are a mixed people with feelings ranging from indifference to pride.

HAD NEGRO NURSE

Bolivar, whose mother died when he was two and whose father passed when he was nine, was raised by a Negro nurse, Hippolita, whom he described as hav-

ing "served me as mother and father," in a letter to his sister in San Mateo whom he instructed to give the Negro woman an adequate pension.

In the famous Elliptical Room of the capitol building whose walls and doomed ceilings are covered with heroic paintings of the great battles that won the country's freedom from Spain and portraits of the men who led the colonists to victory, the Negro patriots are honored with the rest.

U. S. AMBASSADOR COOPERATES

Walter J. Donnelly, the genial and cultured United States Ambassador to Venezuela who hails from New Haven, Conn., but attended the University of Caracas and is a student of Bolivar's life, was kind enough to take part of an afternoon off to secure for me the facts about these Negro heroes pictured in this artistic pantheon.

The immense ceiling painting of the decisive Battle of Carabobo shows a black officer lying bleeding to death along with other wounded as the revolutionary forces press to victory. He is Lieut. Pedro Camejo, known as El Negro Primero, who was Aide-de-Camp to General Paez. His bust is to be seen on the Plaza de Carabobo in Caracas.

Another Negro depicted in resplendent uniform is Col. Juan Jose Rondon (Zambo), Chief of Cavalry from Llanos, who made it possible for Bolivar to win the Battle of Pantano de Vargas, July 25, 1819. He further distinguished himself at the Battle of Boyaca in Colombia on Aug. 7, 1819. He died of wounds received at the Battle of Naguague in 1822.

SAVED BOLIVAR'S LIFE

There is a fine portrait also of Col. Leonardo Infante who was associated with Colonel Rondon in commanding the cavalry from Llanos. Colonel Infante saved Bolivar's life in the Battle of Rincon de los Toros by killing a Spanish officer (Col. Rafael Lopez) who was about to take the Liberator. This occurred on April 14, 1818.

Another black hero depicted in imperishable oil is Gen. Andres Rojas, who was Bolivar's principal assistant and was regarded as the most honorable, upright and conscientious of his aides. In 1817 he took Juana, now the Department of Bolivar. He was killed many years later at Camana in an argument in which he was defending Bolivar's pet Gran Colombia idea.

HAITI HELPED TWICE

It was pleasantly surprising also to see a large oil painting of President Alexander Petion of Haiti. Of course he belongs there because it was from Petion that Bolivar twice secured the aid that made it possible for him to hold

out against the Spanish when all seemed lost. From no other source could the beleaguered revolutionists obtain help.

France, England and the United States had turned them down, but the black President of the new and powerful Negro State gave the lend-lease that meant the difference between victory and defeat. No wonder Venezuelans who know their history honor Petion of Haiti.

As a result of the 1946 revolution staged by the Accion Democratica party led by Romulo Betancourt, the highest rank in the Venezuelan army is that of lieutenant colonel. The old days of swarms of generals have gone, let it be hoped, forever. The present corps of officers seems trim and capable.

SMALL NAVY, DEMOCRATIC

The Venezuelan navy is, quite small, but is as racially democratic as the army. While I personally did not see any of the naval officers, I was assured by persons in a good position to know that the color range is similar to that in the army in both enlisted and commissioned personnel.

Venezuela's method of recruiting her armed forces is unique. Those youngsters who voluntarily enlist may do so for one year. Those who wait to be drafted must serve two years, while those who try to evade the draft have to serve three years.

CONGRESS LIKE NAACP

A visit to El Capitolio when Congress is in session reminds one of attending a conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. White people are conspicuous by their absence. The corridors are alive with Negro messengers and officials. On the Senate and House floor are many obviously Negro Representatives and Senators. Among the girl clerks and stenographers are none who would be called "white" outside Latin America.

Presiding over the Senate is grizzled Valmore Rodriguez, an amiable and witty man about the same color as W. C. Handy, who served a hitch in the U. S. Army (Eighteenth Infantry! My, what a foreign language will do in the USA!) and still speaks fair English.

NEGRO CABINET MEMBER

In the cabinet of President-elect Romulo Gallegos is a Negro, Luis Beltran Prieto, Minister of Education, who is no darker than his chief, the noted novelist, teacher and founder of Accion Democratica. President Gallegos is the world-famous author of "Dona Barbara" and "Pobre Negro." Like all previous Venezuelan Presidents or dictators he possesses Negro ancestry.

Senor Prieto has held his post for over two years and during that period has achieved wonders.

Since October, 1945, he has expended more than \$3,000,000 on school equipment, is spending more than \$12,000,000 for new school construction, and is supervising the construction of the University City which is rising on the eastern edge of Caracas at a cost of \$8,700,000.

\$27 MILLION BUDGET

Under his regime children registration and attendance have improved more than 40 per cent, and he attributes this to the creation of nearly 1,400 Federal teaching positions and the establishment of school lunchrooms serving 20,000 children. Ten years ago the budget for education was \$5,400,000. Today it is \$27,000,000.

Senor Prieto is intent on educating 800,000 school children and teaching one million adults to read and write. Since he assumed office 60,000 Venezuelans have become literate. Teachers' pay has risen from \$69 monthly average in 1935 to \$185 for classroom teachers and a maximum of \$465 for principals today. Venezuelan teachers receive \$12 more monthly when they marry and \$3 extra monthly for each child.

The goal of the Venezuelan regime is free elementary, secondary and university training for all. There are many fine, modernistic, well-equipped school buildings in Caracas which would put some of ours to shame.

REVOLUTION TOTAL OVERTHROW

The revolution which threw out the old regime was not a mere exchanging of one set of bureaucrats for another. It was a complete overthrow of the concept of Government. As a result of it, Venezuela got its first democratic constitution in history. The new electoral law gave the right to vote to all adults over 18, and guaranteed direct universal and secret suffrage for the choice of President and members of all deliberative bodies. Even groups of citizens not organized into parties can nominate candidates for the Presidency by gathering 700 active electors.

In view of the present wide concern with the question of civil rights in the United States, it is interesting to note that the new Venezuelan constitution guarantees the right of habeas corpus, the inviolability of all forms of correspondence, freedom of speech and thought, liberty of conscience and religion, freedom of assembly, the right of unionization, the right of petition; guarantees the right to an education, the right to strike, legalizes paid vacations, pensions, dismissal pay, minimum wages, workmen's compensation, collective bargaining and a certain amount of profit-sharing. Foreign capital is not discrimi-

nated against. The Venezuelan constitution is very explicit about the right to work. It says: "Work is a duty and a right." And goes on: "The State will see that every apt person obtains the means of subsistence through work and will prevent the establishment of working conditions which in any way harm man's dignity or liberty." It says further that there shall be "equal salary for equal work without

distaste for black. All of them crave immigrants to fill up their vast spaces (Venezuela is larger than Texas and Oklahoma combined, but has a population of only 4,299,638) and develop their vast natural resources now almost completely untapped.

BY-PASS HAITIAN LABOR

All of these countries, including Venezuela, are eagerly taking in European refugees and Italian

BLACKS NOW BARRED

This latter statement is worth noting because there are no black people being admitted to Venezuela today. Like many other lands in this part of the world a ridiculous white complex has taken root. It would be inexcusable in the Nordic whites, but in mulattoes and quadroons it is intolerable. Venezuela, like Brazil, Guatemala, Costa Rica and several other

WORK RIGHTS GUARANTEED

The Venezuelan constitution is very explicit about the right to work. It says: "Work is a duty and a right." And goes on: "The State will see that every apt person obtains the means of subsistence through work and will prevent the establishment of working conditions which in any way harm man's dignity or liberty." It says further that there shall be "equal salary for equal work without

peasants who are transported great distances at considerable expense, but they refuse to tap the great reservoirs of labor in Haiti and the British West Indies which was good enough to build and maintain the Panama Canal. The British West Indians have a push, ambition and drive that these Latin Americans of all colors badly need.

Venezuela has recently established an Institute of Immigration and Colonization which has announced plans for settling 2,000 Venezuelan and immigrant families in Carabobo and Yaracuy States. Arrangements are also being made to transport 15,000 immigrants in the near future.

All of the foreign immigrants will be white, very likely from Northern Italy, the region of the Peninsula where communism is most rife. Venezuela's politicians may be storing up trouble for themselves, considering what happened over in Colombia.

PREJUDICE INCREASING

Even a high official of the U. S. Embassy stated that there is some prejudice on the part of some Venezuelan whites and high yellows because so many Negroes are in prominent positions in the Government. However, there is little they can do about it except in small, snide ways.

It is easy to say that this attitude has been fostered by the Americans who are influential here because of the oil, but many of these creole whites have always regarded themselves as superior to the Indians, the mestizos and the blacks, and striven to remain on top by nepotism and monopoly.

THOSE PRETTY GIRLS

There are as well dressed and well mannered people here as you will find on any United States boulevard. Fine looking boys and beautiful girls with wonderfully smooth brown skins are plentiful. It is unlikely that any prettier girls can be found in greater profusion anywhere in the United States.

Although there is the usual monotonous Latin-American diet of beans and rice, with the addition of American canned goods that have flooded the country, it has not affected the standard of pulchritude. However, there are few tall people.

WINDING MOUNTAIN ROAD

Caracas is 3,000 feet above sea level although only seven and one-half miles from the coast. To traverse that distance you have to travel twenty-three miles on the most hairpin-turn infested road in the world. Why all motorists and passengers traversing this road are not white haired is a mystery. One sighs with relief when the summit is finally reached.

It is like the hilliest part of West Virginia with mountains three times as high. There are straight drops of a half mile at some of the turns. Nevertheless,

the drivers seldom take a turn slowly.

CARACAS KALEIDOSCOPIC

The city, once reached, displays a great contrast in architecture from Sixteenth Century Spanish to 1948 modernistic, and sometimes in the same block. Its buildings are white, pink, pale green, blue and several other colors. It is a city of dial telephones and neon lights, black-veiled women on Sunday, electric refrigerators and religious processions.

It is a city of fine up-to-date schools, hospitals and clinics but without traffic lights; a city with streets so narrow that two cars can scarcely pass and also with broad boulevards that many American cities would envy.

FINE HOUSING PROJECT

The new El Silencio low-cost housing development in the heart of the city is as modern as anything in the States.

It is a city where the Municipal Council is controlled by Negroes.

Finally, it is an overwhelmingly colored city, like the whole country is colored, and as both are destined to remain.

Willard Townsend

Cuba
The Other
Side

THE ASSASSINATION OF JESUS MENENDEZ

WHILE THE WORLD WAS lowering its head to mourn the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the great Hindu spiritual leader, another leader comparatively unknown to the world was meeting the same disastrous fate.

He was Jesus Menendez, leader of the Cuban Federation of Sugar Workers and a member of the Cuban House of Representatives. He was assassinated in the province of Oriente. This is about all the United States newspapers carried on the cold-blooded, premeditated murder of one of Cuba's most aggressive and best known trade union leaders.



I met Jesus Menendez four years ago in Havana where I was attending the convention of the Cuban Confederation of Labor as a fraternal delegate from the CIO. Affectionately referred to as the "Black Diamond" by the Cuban workers, this Negro trade union leader was a real thorn in the side of the American sugar interests in Cuba. While we disagreed politically, I am certain that his assassination comes as a great loss to the sugar workers of Cuba and a black mark upon the present Cuban government.

"COLD-BLOODED MURDER"

The story of the calculated murder of Menendez is perhaps the most cold-blooded in Cuban labor history. Menendez was killed as he was leaving a sugar mill where an agreement had been reached with management. Upon boarding the train he met a Captain of the Rural Guard who was getting off the train. When the police officer saw Menendez getting on the train, he remained on it and started a friendly conversation on the topic of the sugar crop.

As the train neared Manzanillo, the captain suddenly changed the tone of the conversation and in a violent manner informed Menendez that he was going to arrest him upon arrival in Manzanillo, dead or alive.

Menendez informed the police officer that as a member of the House of Representatives, and according to the Constitution of Cuba, he was immune and couldn't be arrested without a permission granted to that effect by the House of Representatives. The police officer waited until Menendez got off the train and then, from behind, fired three shots on Menendez, killing him instantly.

CUBA'S LARGEST FUNERAL

In Havana his funeral was the largest and most powerful demonstration of grief Cuban labor has ever seen.

I have been informed by Lazaro Pena that there is fear that other Cuban labor leaders may

be assassinated, and that in the case of Menendez a broad committee has been informed to raise funds to buy a home for Menendez's widow and four children and to take care of their education. Contributions can be sent to Lazaro Pena, General Secretary, Confederacion Trabajadores of Cuba, Havana, Cuba.

Face to Face

The Worker
**Jesus Menendez, Great Cuban Leader
 Was a Victim of Dollar Imperialism**

By Benjamin J. Davis

Member, New York City Council

FAR too little note has been taken of the cold-blooded murder of Jesus Menendez, Cuban Negro labor leader and statesman, who was a victim of one of the foulest crimes in modern America.

Menendez, leader of the Cuban Federation of Sugar Workers and member of the Cuban House of Representatives, was deliberately assassinated by a government policeman doing the bidding of the Wall Street sugar interests.



Menendez had long been a foe of the merciless exploitation of the Cuban Workers by American imperialism. He, therefore, became a marked man and was shot to death in Oriente province by a henchman of the Wall Street bloodsuckers, who would not even respect Menendez's parliamentary immunity from arrest.

Menendez was a leader of the great Cuban Communist Party. He was one of the most beloved figures in Latin and South America and was known internationally. His funeral was one of the largest—if not, the largest—ever to take place in Latin America. It was a powerful demonstration of the anger of the Cuban workers and masses against the rape and plunder of their country by dollar imperialism.

THIS barbarous crime must be laid at the door of the bipartisan Truman Administration which is errand boy for the Wall Street monopolists and trusts. Menendez, like the victims of the Nazi stormtroopers, was shot "while trying to escape." The fascist-minded imperialists of Wall Street are testing their murderous Hitlerite tactics against labor in Cuba, Puerto Rico and other colonies of U. S. imperialism.

If they can get away with such

tactics there, they will try them in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Chicago and New York. Already they have been bold enough to use the deportation weapon as a means of persecuting labor and other progressive leaders who fight Wall Street at home.

Ferdinand Smith, Negro secretary of the National Maritime Union, Charles Doyle, Irving Potash and other anti-fascist leaders—Communist and non-Communist—have been arrested, thrown into Ellis Island (America's first concentration camp) and held without bail. It is only one small step from being thrown into a concentration camp without bail and then being "shot while trying to escape."

THE monopoly-controlled press of America said virtually nothing about Menendez's murder. It is interested in defending only the fascists, traitors and scoundrels whom the peoples' democracies of Eastern Europe justly execute or banish from their land. The capitalist press, which vaunts about "individual freedom and democracy," is interested only in slandering fighters for freedom whether in Cuba, Palestine Europe, Asia, Africa, Mississippi or Harlem. Wherever liberty is at stake, Wall Street's so-called "free press" is not interested in the truth.

But that neither explains nor excuses the silence of Philip Murray of the CIO, or even William Green of the AFL. Not only should the leaders of American labor be in the forefront fighting for the freedom of colonial and semi-colonial victims of American imperialism, but the assassination of Menendez poses a direct fascist threat to American trade unions right at their back door. Instead of James Carey concerning himself with this crime against labor, he has sought to break up the European trade unions by attempting to jam the imperialist Marshall Plan down their throats. And Bill Green has been seeking to undermine the anti-imperial-

ist CTAL, led by Toledano, by setting up the so-called Inter-American Federation of Labor as a disruptive center for Wall Street's further domination and murder of Latin American workers.

THE Link, publication of a group of Communist workers in the railroad industry, had, in its February issue, a highly useful and informative article on Menendez's death. But few other publications, from which one would expect a proper tribute to Menendez or a profound understanding of the meaning of the murder, have stood up to be counted.

Willard Townsend, recently expressed grief over the loss of Menendez. He pointed out that "while we disagreed politically," Menendez was a "thorn in the side" of Wall Street, one of Cuba's "best known" labor leaders and a "great loss" to the Cuban sugar workers. Is Townsend willing to unite with Communists and others in America with whom he "disagrees politically" to fight the imperialist murderers of Menendez? Just how grief-stricken is Townsend?

Lazaro Pena, another eminent Cuban labor and Communist leader, announced that a citizens committee has been established to raise funds for Menendez's family—a widow and four children—to secure a home and education for them. Contributions should be directed to Lazaro Pena, general secretary, Confederación Trabajadores Cuba, Havana, Cuba.

The martyred Menendez is a vivid reminder of the tender regard which the dollar imperialists, through their lackey Truman Administration, have for our fellow anti-imperialists and neighbors—the people of Latin America. Menendez did not die in vain!

CUBA

At Manzanillo Station

For weeks, Jesus Menendez, Cuban Communist and leader of the Sugar Workers' Federation, had been touring the eastern end of the island, stirring up the workers. He was a little tired when he took the train at Yara one day last week. His next stop would be the busy sugar port of Manzanillo, where there was to be a big rally. As the train left Yara, Captain Joaquín Casillas of the Guardia Rural (part of the

Cuban Army charged with keeping law and order in rural areas) boarded with a squad and looked up Menéndez. The young (36) Communist leader was told that he could not hold his meeting and would be arrested if he tried. Menéndez replied that, as a member of the Cuban House of Representatives, he had congressional immunity. By the time the train reached Manzanillo the two men were in heated argument. Suddenly, as they alighted, Captain Casillas whipped out his automatic and fired three .45-caliber slugs into Menéndez' body. Menéndez died as he was carried from the station.

In 30 minutes the radio had spread the news through Cuba. Next morning, a dozen top government officials and almost all newspapers denounced the shooting. But Army Chief Genovevo Pérez Damera was unimpressed. Said he: "The Army is proud of the action by Captain Casillas,



Mon. 2-2-48 Henry Wallace
 CONGRESSMAN MENÉNDEZ
 Three slugs.

who repelled aggression. We hope all members of the armed forces will conduct themselves in the same manner." President Ramón Grau San Martín kept quiet, but Genovevo had seen him before he made his statement.

At week's end, Menéndez' body lay in state in the great marble Capitolio in Havana, where thousands passed his bier. All over Cuba sugar workers staged brief protest strikes. Cuba's Communists, who had been wasting away for months, now had a martyr, and they would make the most of it.

Top Spot Is Held By Negro

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(Courier Associate Editor)

HAVANA, Cuba — With Washington politicians and Army brass still solemnly warning the Nation of the "danger" of doing away with racial segregation in the armed forces, it is instructive to note the forthright manner in which the young Republic of Cuba has solved the "problem."

It simply enlists men and commissions officers without regard to

This is the first in a series of articles now being written by The Courier's Associate Editor George S. Schuyler. The versatile Mr. Schuyler is making a flying trip through the South American countries to see how democracy works down that way.

race, color or previous condition of servitude.

White and colored men eat, work, sleep and play side by side as comrades in arms, and officers do likewise.

Negroes command whites and vice versa, and the subject of color does not come up, at least not publicly. So far there have been no interracial clashes and none is expected.

Commanding the Sixth Regiment Cabana with headquarters here in the capital is General Gregory Querejeta, a Negro, and a veteran of thirty years in the uniform of his country.

When the Commanding General of the Army is absent from the country, General Querejeta is in command.

CANNY OFFICER

Through periods of strife and revolution, the canny officer has profited by promotion after promotion. Until very recently he was Quartermaster General of the Army. There are several hundred obviously colored officers in the Cuban Army but aside from the aforementioned general, none holds higher rank than major.

THREE RACIAL GROUPS
 The significance of this racial camaraderie can be understood much better when it is realized that there are three definite "racial" groups here and that there is still much color discrimination in Cuba. First, there are the whites, many

Intellectual requirements which must be met. But while the Navy has but one Negro officer and the Air Corps has none, there is no sign of segregation or discrimination in the enlisted ranks so far as could be ascertained.

More than in the American Army and Navy, there is an aristocratic tradition in this class society which more easily facilitates the entrance into the military and naval academies of those youths who come from "good" families and have political pull, quite aside from the

There is only one commissioned Negro officer in the Navy, a lieutenant, and none at all in the Air Corps. Color is said to have nothing to do with this although sceptics may think otherwise.

CLASS SOCIETY

quite blonde and Nordic-looking, who are more plentiful in the western than the eastern provinces, and who must constitute at least half of the population, if not more.

Then there are the blacks, mostly to be found in the eastern provinces, particularly Oriente.

Finally there are the mulattoes, also mostly in the eastern provinces, who still regard themselves superior to the blacks while looking up to the whites.

While there is much truth in the frequent assertion that economic class rather than color determines a man's place in society in these regions, it just happens that the blacks have least, the mulattoes more and the whites most of this world's goods.

There is racial or color separation not by law but by custom and inclination.

On the Prado on Sunday nights when the girls and gallants of Havana parade up and down on the mosaics beneath the ancient trees or sit together on the stone benches, there is noticeably little association between white and black.

In the sections around Santiago and Camaguey, the blacks and mulattoes do not mix during their evening strolls around the town squares. There is also noticeably little racial intermarriage although there is no law against it.

NOT LIKE HARLEM

In the course of several days of close observation I did not see but one Negro walking with a white woman, whereas, in the same period in Harlem I would have seen many.

If the U. S. Administration wishes to accept Cuba as a laboratory, then it can abandon its fear that integration of races in the armed services will lead to the "mongrelization" of the population so frequently prophesied by certain Southern politicians.

DEFINITE JOB BIAS

There is definite color discrimination in employment in Havana, one-third of whose population is colored or black. Practically all clerks in stores are white or very close to it. The same is true in the telephone and telegraph companies, and in all of the offices of big foreign and domestic concerns.

Nor will one see any black or colored ticket-takers at the movie houses. As much as possible white people keep the good jobs for themselves. However, Negroes do have many skilled jobs.

There are many Negro firemen and engineers on the railroads and well-paid artisans in the building and auto trades. Negro workers are largely to be found in tobacco factories, on the docks and laboring as domestics, the

latter including many British West Indians who earn from \$20 to \$60 monthly. On the other hand some stevedores get as much as \$8 or \$10 a day.

While more than one-third of the street car motormen are Negroes, it was not until last year that the first Negro was appointed conductor by the American-owned Havana Electric Railway Company. This action was not taken voluntarily but was forced by the General Assembly of the Motorists and Conductors Syndicate backed by the Confederation of Workers whose general secretary was at that time Lazaro Pena, local Stalinist leader.

There are now more than a score of Negro conductors in the employ of this company. There are many more colored conductors working for Cuban-owned bus companies.

FURTHER EVIDENCE

Further evidence of color discrimination which is not too swiftly giving away is the fact that there is not a single Negro physician or nurse on the staff of any private hospital in Havana, and it was possible to learn of only one Negro doctor on the staff of a public hospital, although the town swarms with some 300 Negro physicians and even more Negro dentists, many of whom are, however, on the enormous public payroll doubtless for political reasons.

Although 35 per cent of the 10,000 students at the publicly supported University of Havana are colored, there is only one Negro instructor on its staff, a woman, Dr. Ana Echegoyen, who teaches education.

BROWNS SQUEEZE IN

There are clubs, dance halls and cabarets which manage to keep out blacks, although some browns squeeze in if they are on the light side. It is only a few years back that Congressman Mitchell was refused service in a place on the Prado, but today that would not happen.

The growth of the unions in power and membership has helped, but equally helpful have been the evidences of democracy in the armed services and the many life-long friendships established there.

With the police force completely mixed and its powerful commander, General Enrique Hernandez Nardo, being a Negro; with six Negro representatives and two senators at the capital, and with a recently elected Negro Governor of politically powerful Oriente Province, an example of democracy in action has been set by the Federal Administration and its effect is being felt increasingly, although racial conservatism still rules.

Dr. Fernando Ortiz, world famous authority on the Cuban Ne-

gro, who graciously received me in his beautiful white marble-floored villa at 160 Calle 27, in a high-ceilinged, book-lined study, thinks color discrimination in Cuba is definitely lessening. He sees it as basically an economic problem stemming from the low status and the many difficulties confronting a population emerging from slavery.

He finds the situation most complicated in eastern Cuba and similar to that existing in Louisiana at one time, with the mulattoes striving for white status and away from Africanism of all kinds, while the much more numerous blacks are gaining new strength from their growing unions and from their new political power.

WRITING HISTORY

One gathers that so far as race consciousness is concerned the Cuban Negroes are today where the American Negroes were in 1910. Dr. Ortiz, an affable and witty man of letters who has Negro secretaries, is now writing a social history of Afro-Cuban musical instruments and how the authorities tried to suppress them along with the imported dances.

While there are certainly plenty of racially reactionary whites who dominates the economic life of the country, it is probable that the political power and the well-known militancy of the black quarter of the population has discouraged the introduction of any jim-crowism into the Cuban armed forces.

Still, this political power is not reflected in either the elective or appointive positions. Of the twenty-seven aldermen of Havana, only one is a Negro, although the race constitutes one-third of the 676,376 population. The only Negro with an important city job is Dr. Angel Saurez Rocabruna, who has been an architect in the department of urban development for twenty years, and for twelve years has been a member of the Olympic Commission of Cuba.

FOUR NEGRO SENATORS

Of the fifty-four senators only four are Negroes, and in the 154-member House of Representatives, there are only six Negroes, three of them Communists, including a colored woman, one of the two of her sex in Congress. The usual explanation is that the Negroes do

not vote as Negroes, but it is significant that practically all of the Negroes in Congress are elected from heavily populated Negro districts in eastern Cuba.

Interesting is the employment by the daily newspapers here of some twenty-odd Negro newspaper reporters, probably a larger number than in the United States.

Some of them occupy high positions, such as the distinguished Gustavo E. Urrutia, columnist on the *Diario de la Marina* for the

past quarter century, and Gaston March 30, and \$32 as of 1943, in Basquerro, city editor of that paper, the *New York Times* of Cuba. Cuelar Vizcaino has been on the staff of *Bohemia*, Cuba's weekly magazine of largest circulation (150,000) for eight years.

Senior Baquero won the coveted Justo de Lara prize for the best editorial of 1943. He is reported to closely reflect the "reactionary" policy of his paper.

However, it would seem that the standards of Cuban journalism are not so high as to free anybody to cast stones. With salaries of only \$25 or \$30 a week, reporters are expected to make extra money by resorting to blackmailing politicians. After revealing some unpalatable truth about some local politico or casting suspicion on his administration of the public trust, the reporter shortly finds himself safely and profitably ensconced in a Federal or municipal sinecure, thus keeping the wolf from the door.

POLITICAL RECORD

This is a generally accepted practice. After some particularly virulent attack, the politician will send for the reporter and ask him what he wants to become a supporter instead of an enemy. After the reporter is fixed up on the payroll, he criticizes the politician no longer.

The Cuban Army, Navy, Air Corps and National Police are well-housed and apparently well fed, but as much cannot be said for a lot of the taxpayers. The crowded slums of Havana, largely inhabited by Negroes, are something to be seen to be believed. These pastel-tinted buildings may seem attractive from the outside, since the narrow streets are uniformly clean, but inside is another story.

There are almost as many people sleeping in one room as one would find in Moscow's "Socialist housing." It is common to find six to ten people living in one of these ancient rooms, with sanitary facilities primitive and rudimentary. The inner courts which cynically might be called patios are like rabbit warrens. Rents run from \$5 to \$10 monthly for these rooms. Interestingly enough there are reports that Negroes who are not doctors or dentists find difficulty in renting good habitations.

Nevertheless, some are occupying apartments with refrigerators, modern plumbing, tile floors and radios. There are several well-appointed homes to be observed in this shimmering, beautiful city that blends so well the modern with the ancient.

MAY HAVE TROUBLE

With wages averaging \$4 a day and the amount of money in circulation per capita \$105.35 as of April 30, as against \$101.03 as of

flation is making living difficult. Prices are generally higher than in the States. They even have the effrontery to charge 25c for corn flakes and milk. Shoes that cost \$18 in New York are offered here for \$25, while the tackiest women's shoes are brazenly marked at \$10 or more. If this keeps up the Government may have trouble.

An interesting and extremely significant development is the growth of race consciousness among Negro intellectuals who are keenly aware of the economic backwardness of the Negro and how it is retarding his social development.

One of the leaders of this movement is young Gabriel Arango Valdes, editor of the monthly review *Nuevos Rumbos*, which wields an influence here out of all proportion to its 10,000 circulation. Associated with him is a group of brilliant men and women whose views are influencing an ever wider audience among thinking Negroes. At the office of *Nuevos Rumbos* one is apt on an afternoon to meet Teodoro Ramos Blanco, Cuba's leading sculptor; Dr. Rocabruna, the comely Senorita Margarita Redonet, Michael Sanchez Dorriente, or any of the score of like-minded colored folk.

RIGHTLY DISTURBED

They are rightly disturbed by the fact that Negroes here own practically no businesses, except for a jewelry store and three or four pharmacies; that they have neither restaurants nor hotels; that it is even impossible to attract sufficient Negro capital here to support the *Laboratoires Vaillant* of Dr. Blas Vaillant in the exclusive

Miramar section where he is making important contributions to biological and pharmaceutical knowledge. The 47-year-old scientist is seeking finances in the USA.

Thus Cuba. It has democratized its armed forces in a way America is too timid to do, and while that has not caused any miracle, it has certainly been a fine example in a country long divided by lines of color.

NEIGHBORS

Cuban Congress convenes this month with 4 dark, or Negro Senators and eleven Representatives. Elected to Governorship of Province of Oriente is Dr. Jose Mateo, also a Negro Cuban and descendant of the famed patriot Maceo. There are several Negro Mayors and Aldermen.

The new University in Santiago de Cuba has several Negro professors and the University of Havana has 4 assistant professors including one woman. There are 500 doctors, 450 lawyers, 100 engineers, 300 dentists, 50 architects and 2,000 teachers. 2,412,242 white natives, 1,225,271 Negro. As in U. S. many Negroes out on the farm were not counted.

Hitchhikers Beat Cuban Official when the sailors thumbed a ride. MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Aug. 23. He picked the men up, and drove about fifteen blocks when they demanded his money and began to beat him. His injuries were said to be not serious.

THE AMERICAN ISLANDS

The Times
President Truman's Caribbean vacation tour and his cordial receptions and encouraging talks at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Charlotte Amalie, the Virgin Islands, should have the effect of focusing more public and Congressional attention on those outlying possessions of the United States. Perhaps the President can also make a trip sometime soon to the Pacific, where we have equally pressing "colonial" problems.

The United States will celebrate next August the fiftieth anniversary of the victory over Spain that led to the acquisition of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines, making this country overnight a colonial Power, since that same year—1898—also saw the accession of American Samoa and Hawaii. Alaska had been purchased from Russia in 1867, the Virgin Islands were bought from Denmark in 1917. There has been generally during those fifty years too little concern in this country with these outlying lands of ours. The Philippines have been given their independence, it is true, and Hawaii may achieve statehood this year, but the record generally has been one of indifference. Progress has been made more by default than by design. *The Times*

Congress has been more liberal in its treatment of Puerto Rico in many ways than of any other of our possessions. The Puerto Ricans will elect their own Governor under a bill passed by Congress at the last session, which is more than the residents of Hawaii can do. There is one further step in the self-determination of the Puerto Ricans that should not be delayed too long. That is to give them the right, in a plebiscite, to decide their own political status. President Truman has, as he reminded the Puerto Ricans at San Juan, urged such a proposal on Congress, and he pledged continued support of that viewpoint. It will be useless, however, to hold a plebiscite unless Congress first binds itself to accept the decision of the Puerto Ricans and pass the enabling legislation. *New York, N.Y.*

This country is bound, both morally and legally, to the principle of self-determination of the peoples of dependent territories. In subscribing to the United Nations Charter we again promised to "promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants" of those areas. *Times, 2-25-48*

Marcus Garvey's Son Passes Higher Exam

18e(4)
KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANA).— According to the Jamaica Gleaner, Marcus Jacques Garvey, son of the late Marcus and Mrs. Amy Jacques Garvey, was successful at the last Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination. Young Garvey was a student at a local secondary school known as Calabar High School, and by passing this examination he gained exemption from the Inter. B. A.

Winning a scholarship in 1941, after the death of his internationally famous father, young Garvey entered the high school and has just completed the tenure of his award there.

He is now studying economics and journalism.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We wish Marcus Jacques Garvey continued success in the noble effort of himself and his mother to uphold the great tradition which his immortal father left as a footprint on the sands of time of the Negro world.

Dominican Maids Must Know 4 Languages to Earn \$11 a Week

18e(4)
SANTO DOMINGO, R.D.— Is it difficult to imagine an individual with a knowledge of four languages for \$11 a week?

Well, the Hotel Jaragua, the 'West Indies' most elegant hostelry, has approximately twelve such individuals. They are maids.

It sounds screwy, doesn't it? But it's a fact.

The hotel management, in keeping with its policy of service extraordinary, feels an obligation to have its employees prepared to meet the needs of every guest.

18e(4)
In Service Training because the maid service calls for such an intimate relationship with these guests, Manager Tony Vaughn, four years ago, introduced the novel idea of instructing the maids in tongues foreign to them.

There are 23 maids employed at the hotel, all of West Indian ex-

traction. West Indians were chosen because most of them speak English and Spanish from birth, the former being their mother tongue and the latter coming as a result of the widespread usage in their native communities.

Upon being employed at the hotel, the young women take instructions two hours daily in French and Portuguese. As is characteristic of their race, they learn rapidly.

Weak in Other Subjects

As a consequence, about 50% of the Jaragua maids are able to answer the needs of English-speaking guests, and Spanish-speaking localites, as well as tourists from Haiti (where French is spoken) and Portuguese-speaking Brazil.

18e(4)
Asked why they don't use their talents in fields which would net them more money, Miss Evelyn Gordon, one of the maids, de-

clared: "We cannot do this because our knowledge of other things is so poor (limited)."

Shod, by Order

Sound trucks blared the order: "Wear shoes when you come to town, put on clean clothes, look tidy and decent. It is a shame to go walking around barefoot in your country's capital." Having just raised the minimum wage in Haiti from 50¢ to 70¢ a day, up-&-coming President Dumarsais Estimé was out to improve the appearance and living standards of his mouse-poor people. *Chicago 3-17-48*

He had borrowed from the book of Henri Christophe, the slave-born general who helped free Haiti from the French, in 1811 proclaimed himself King Henry I.* A Christophe, decree, later made law, ordered that people coming to town on feast days should be neatly dressed. The democratic Estimé revived it as one means of making Haiti as prosperous as it had been under the high-handed Christophe. *Mon.*

Estimé reasoned that if people had to wear shoes, they would work harder to get the money to buy them; if they worked harder, they would produce more food and make more money. Besides, a well-dressed people would make a better impression on the tourists President Estimé hopes to see flocking to Haiti to share its easygoing life and to visit the brooding ruins of Christophe's vast citadel. *2-2-48*

Last week, there were fewer ill-clad and unshod in Port-au-Prince, the capital. Peasants walked barefoot down the mountains with shoes in their hands, grumblingly put them on at the city gates. Said one young Haitian: "What an idea, dressing up every day as if it were a holiday! My shoes have been in good condition for five years, but if I have to put them on all the time, I'll wear them out." *2-2-48*

Here's Henry

By Henry McLemore

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

HOW would you spell "bombosh"? I was at one last night, and not since I was a boy and pulled a tooth with the Handy Dental Kit (123 Octagon soap wrappers), have I experienced such a unique evening.

No matter how "bombosh" is spelled, in Haiti it means a Saturday night blow-out by average Haitians. It is held in the hills, on the flat, or any old place at all, just so there is food, music, companionship, and the other accompanying ingredients of such a party.

The "bombosh" I attended was held in a cemetery. You heard me. A cemetery. Not a bad place for a party, a cemetery. The tombstones are handy to lean against, and there are no end of spirits... the kind that is usually scarce, and the kind that is sometimes scary. *Mon 5-14-48*

Music for the evening's entertainment was furnished by voodoo drums. Not that there was anything unusual in this, because

all music in Haiti is played on the voodoo drum. Personally, I can't carry a tune, but this is a rough idea of voodoo music—boom boom pat slap boom. The orthodox voodoo drummer uses his hands and elbows, but I was fortunate enough to see a Haitian virtuoso who used his hands, elbows, knees, ankles and sacroiliac. After he finished a fast rendition of "Drums Along the Mohawk," he looked like the winning exhibit in a Boy Scout knot tying contest. As a rule the voodoo drum has just about as much change of pace as a merry-go-round horse. *The Advertiser*

When I left the "bombosh," I drove higher up into the hills. I had heard that some of the voodoo cults still practiced human sacrifice and worshipped the Dauphin. Fortunately I had an old Dauphin suit in the back of the car into which I changed on a slow S curve. *Montgomery, Ala.*

After driving steadily for some minutes, I arrived at my destination—a real voodoo. I stepped from the car, and moved into the center of the group which apparently had finished the opening hymn quite a bit earlier. And then I was transported into another world entirely. This voodoo is taken very seriously in Haiti—it has a religious significance that is very difficult for the visitor to understand. As the ceremony progressed the beat of the voodoo drums transforms the worshippers into a state of mind bordering on mass hysteria. Not only those who originally participated in the ceremony take part, but members of the audience begin to sway and shout.

One of the strange things about voodoo is that there is no active leader. Each person seems to have some inner volition which animates him or her almost unconsciously to take part in the ritual. Jeanie, my wife, began to get nervous before the ceremony was over, and insisted that I call signals and make my way through the crowd and leave. Henry, Couer de Lion, as the boys in the back room call me, was not unready to leave himself.

My neighbors are really going to be surprised when I get back to Florida. I have decided to give up playing the flute while accompanying myself on a harpsichord in favor of the voodoo drum. I bought one today, and I am taking daily lessons. I like it so much that I practice my hour each day even when the other kids are out playing, and call to me, "Henri, voulez-vous come out and play tag with us." I'd like to put this all in French, but I speak strictly Pan American Clipper French, and that was not in the handy little guide of phrases that I studied on the way down here. Any rumblings you might hear in the States in the next few weeks will be no cause for alarm. It will simply be me practicing a Bach fugue on my voodoo drum. *Mon 5-14-48*

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Here's Henry

By Henry McLemore

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

NOTES on a Haitian Holiday. A week or so ago the city fathers decreed that burros must not be brought into the main part of the city, but must stop at the public market on the edge of town. For one day Port-au-Prince was like New York

Haiti

would be without a taxicab... Then the Haitians said whatever is "pooh" in their version of the French language, and once again the narrow, winding streets of the city are packed with the patient little creatures... The burro is the jeep to these people, and I believe that the burro is the better all-around vehicle... The burro doesn't need gas, never has to have his tires changed, has ten or twelve speeds forward, and can carry a greater load than the Golden Gate Bridge. *Mon*

This Will Make All You Gardeners Mad Dept.: The chief duty of a gardener down here is to pull up flowers. Haiti, like Hawaii, is a country where, if left alone, plants will march across the lawn and move into the house, so magnificently do they grow... You can plant a mop handle here and be pretty sure of getting luxurious growth and dazzling blooms within a week or ten days... As a man who has invested in everything but an oxygen tent to get a geranium to grow on his place, I shuddered when I saw gardeners systematically yanking up plants which I would give my non-green thumb to get to grow in Florida. *3-17-48*

As an old sports writer I was interested to meet Silvio Cator, onetime winner of the Olympic broad jump and for many years the holder of the world's record in that event... Cator now heads a travel bureau in Port-au-Prince and, during a mild revolution two years ago, served as mayor for six months.

I met M. Cateo at a buffet supper at the charming home of M'sieur and Madame Deschamps... M. Deschamps is a publisher, and president of the Port-Au-Prince Chamber of Commerce... In all my travels I have never been in a more gracious home, and in all my eating, never ate better... The service was something to make any America homemaker take a second look... In addition to a score of adult servants there was the cutest little domestic I have ever seen... She was all of six, and her uniform was identical with that of the grown-up domestics... Her sole duty was to trot around and collect empty cocktail glasses... The family addressed her as La Petite Diable... To show you how far away Haiti is, despite the fact that Pan American will get you here from Miami in four hours, La Petite Diable was given to Madame Deschamps for a Christmas present several years ago... She is the complete pet of the household and, I say again, just about the cutest little thing I ever saw. *The Advertiser*

Your Sins Will Catch Up With You Bureau: When Jean and I crossed the Equator last year the Clipper pilot who was at the controls arranged to have a pitcher of water poured on Jean's head. She has been planning her revenge ever since, in the hope that sometime she would run across Captain Chapman. Lo and behold, he was the captain of the ship that flew us to Haiti. Had it not been for her thoughtfulness of the other passengers I am sure that my wife would have slugged Captain Chapman back of the ears with her handbag and taken her chances of ditching in the Caribbean. *Montgomery, Ala.*

Housewives, attention: Cooks in Port-au-Prince think \$10 a month is a handsome salary... In fact, it is, down here where inflation has yet to rear its ugly head... A friend of ours here pays her cook that, and if you think she is a poor

cook let me tell you that she hasn't duplicated a dessert for more than three months... A fine laundress comes every day—not just on laundry day—and washes and irons for a family of five for \$9 a month. *Mon 3-17-48*

Tomorrow I am flying across the island to Ciudad Trujillo... You'll be hearing from me from there...

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

HAITI REAL PROBLEM OF WESTERN WORLD

Chicago.—"The people of Haiti are so honest, so kindly, so much more polite than we are," says author Max Eastman in April Negro Digest, "but they are barefoot and in rags and underfed despite the fact that the island has the climate, soil and growing conditions for an earthly paradise." *Shale 3-18-48*

Empty meal bags are shipped down from the United States and sold to the natives for dress goods, Eastman declares in the Negro Digest article entitled "Where God's Children Have No Shoes."

Haiti Mission Of U.N. Leaving Tonight by Air

To Survey Population and Soil Problems, Project on Illiteracy Bogs Down

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 15.—The United Nations mission to Haiti will leave La Guardia Field tomorrow night. At a press conference here today, its Swedish head, Aansgar Rosenbogg, reported that the Haitian President, Dumarsais Estimé, and other officials had described to him the problem of "an overpopulated mountainous country, with the population continuously increasing, while the material basis is gradually decreasing because of soil erosion."

In a development survey first asked by the Haitian government last July, a twelve-member mission has been drawn together by the U. N. and four of its specialized agencies. Among its members is Edward R. Henson, onetime coordinator of the United States Agriculture Departments' soil conservation project to overcome the "dust bowl" problem.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the first U. N. effort in Haiti, the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's pilot project to combat illiteracy, had run into

the Port au Prince government. Inhabitants, although the first Dr. Rosenbogg, the fifty-four-year-old head, undertook similar missions to ten European nations for persons per square mile, more than the old League of Nations. Last in many highly developed lands. *Soil Conservation Needed*

Population has expanded over the mountains, cutting down the forests and leading to soil erosion. Mr. Henson explained that, in a press conference, ex-land of small farms, soil conservation will call for a "real-awakening" of their country has 3,000,000 people.

Detailed instructions to the mission, first ever dispatched by the U. N. to cover the entire field of a nation's problems, call on it (1) to examine economic development problems in agriculture and industry, particularly improvement of health and education; (2) to formulate practicable proposals, including public financing; (3) to appraise organizational and technical needs, and submit advice to the Haitian government.

New Start Planned

A new Unesco educational venture will be attempted elsewhere in the republic, in consultation with the new U. N. survey mission, to give it a better chance. The only other U. N. activity in Haiti has been a labor or technical mission.

among the rural people." Even though the average diet is close to subsistence levels, some of its food must be imported.

Experts for the mission were drawn from the Food and Agriculture Organization, World Health Organization, Unesco and the International Monetary Funds, as well as the U. S. Dr. William H. Dean, former Office of Price Administration price executive for the Virgin Islands, will be secretary.

EXPOSITION IN HAITI

Plan Many Improvements
For 1949 Bicentennial

By OSCAR E. BOLINE

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—This city is busy preparing for its Bicentennial Exposition, scheduled to open in April, commemorating its founding in 1749. Concurrently there is an all-out effort to rush to completion the modernization of the shopping district before the autumn tourists arrive.

Work on the exposition was started last month when President Dumarsais Estime approved an appropriation of \$5,000,000 made by Parliament for the construction of public buildings and exhibition pavilions on the recently reclaimed area extending from the City Hall to Les Palmistes, bordered by Thorland Road and the waterfront.

Temporary pavilions will house exhibits showing Haiti's progress from the time of the aborigines to the present time. There will also be a Pan-American Pavilion, in which the other American republics will be invited to place exhibits.

The shopping district is undergoing a wholesale face-lifting, to comply with a law which requires new façades with display windows of standard sizes, proper lighting and neon signs. The rush to get this transformation completed before the autumn tourists and cruise passengers arrive is visible by sidewalks blocked with materials and old fronts being torn down. It is estimated that 100 shops are undergoing the changes.

New Hotels
Two new hotels will be completed in 1949. A fifty-room privately financed hotel under construction on Thorland Road is expected to be open in the spring.

The Government plans to start work within a few weeks on a 100-room hotel.

Several public buildings also are being erected, including a new residence for the President, a main post office and a center to be known as the Palace of Tourism. The latter will house the Department of Tourist Promotion.

The other public buildings are an art museum for the works of Haitian artists, a stadium that will have a seating capacity of 35,000, an aquarium, a casino, restaurants and bath houses. Other plans call for the construction of a sea base for private planes.

Despite these many changes that are in keeping with the new Haiti much talked of these days in the cafes of the Champs du Mars, Port au Prince is losing little of its picturesqueness. It still sprawls over the side of Gros Morne, has grandiose houses with porches and ornamental gingerbread, and the pleasant air of a French colonial capital.

Haitian progress radiates from the Parc du Champs du Mars, the series of parks laid out for the coronation of Faustin I in 1852 and around which are some of the official buildings. Its restaurants and clubs, particularly Kalmar's Cafe, are the favorite meeting places of young Haitian artists, leading governmental figures and members of the diplomatic set.

In strong contrast is the life that is found in the market on Rue des Fontes Forts, where other Haitians from all parts of the country sell products and handicrafts in stalls under the market's high roof or on the surrounding sidewalks. The chatter and cries of the hawkers are almost deafening, but with patience one can get exceptional buys in mahogany salad bowls, sisal sandals, leather goods, laces and embroideries. There may be great plans for Haiti, but the Haitian peasant prefers the life and work that he knew a century ago.

Royal Palace
The royal palace of Sans Souci and the Citadelle La Ferrière, built early in the nineteenth century by Henri Christophe, are still major attractions.

American curiosity in voodoo has been capitalized and this season travel agents are offering voodoo package tours for prices ranging upward from \$5, depending upon the gullibility of the tourist.

Hotel and restaurant prices have gone up markedly since the post-war return of tourist traffic. Some

have soared 90 per cent over their 1945 figure.

All American Plan

All Haitian hotels operate on the American plan. The Citadelle is Port au Prince's newest and its rates range from \$10 to \$15 per person. The two smaller hotels, the Sans Souci and the Oloffson, charge from \$7 to \$12. Hotel Splendid, good for local color, charges \$6 to \$10. The Hostellerie du Roi Christophe at Cap Haitien charges \$8 and is used by tourists visiting the ruins of Christophe's empire.

The food in the hotels and restaurants is excellent with dinner prices from \$1 to \$3. Choice French wines are available and Haitian rum drinks at 35 cents are unequaled. The food is usually French but most popular is the national dish of boiled rice and beans with chopped pork deliciously flavored with garlic sauce. Another specialty is "jong-jong," a combination of rice and mushrooms with garlic sauce.

The Haitian Government has recently established in New York an information office at 796 Lexington Avenue for the purpose of giving advice to prospective tourists. Another office with English-speaking employees is maintained in Port au Prince.

Opportunities in Haiti

told by ex-GI

CHICAGO — Former Army Air Corps Captain Jim Plinton, Jr., who was instructor to countless Negro pilots at Tuskegee's Army Air Base, declares in February Ebony that Haiti offers tremendous business opportunities to American Negroes with energy and ideas.

"The fast-flying, shrewd ex-GI is the talk of all Haiti with two new businesses in the first Negro republic in the world — an island-hopping airline service and the first modern dry-cleaning plant in the country," says Ebony.

Plinton says U.S. Negroes will be welcomed in Haiti and given cooperation in starting any agricultural venture, modern dairy farm, chicken farm, coconut plant, department store or garage.

As for the language barrier, Plinton quotes from an old French proverb: "Any man with much money speaks excellent French."

Estime Developing Country

Haiti Moving Ahead Under New Leader

(Special to The Courier)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Under the leadership of its new president, Dumarsais Estime, this nation is fast becoming the most progressive in the West Indies.

Inaugurated in August, 1946, President Estime immediately dissolved the dreaded secret police of his dictator predecessors. At the same time he gave newspapers free rein to criticize his administration. He also took power from the military and turned it over to civilians, at the same time cutting Haiti's Army to 3,000 in a nation of 2,000,000, thereby affecting important savings.

FOUND NEW COLLEGES

In the field of education President Estime, himself a former professor, has already founded two new colleges, started professional and scientific schools, increased teachers' salaries and erected new public school buildings in many of Haiti's smaller cities.

Shortly after his inauguration President Estime upped common laborers' wages, which had been notoriously low—less than fifty cents per day.

President Estime is even erecting a model city—Belladere—near Haiti's eastern frontier, and constructing parkways to Haiti's mountain resorts.

Recently President Estime's U. N. representative, Ernest Chauvet, persuaded UNESCO to inaugurate in Haiti a vast experiment and soon UNESCO's experts will set about improving Haiti's soil and livestock, using latest scientific methods on a national scale.

Haitians are putting through vast irrigation projects planned of their new Government and replanting thousands of acres with bananas, rice and sugar. Next year Haiti will open a World's Fair in its Capital, Port-au-Prince celebrating the city's 200th anniversary.

Haiti's Democratic Experiment

(EDITOR'S NOTE—The author of the accompanying article is an instructor of economics at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. His findings about the economic and political situation in Haiti are based upon a visit to Haiti during the past summer.)

Journal BY ROBERT A. ALEXANDER

AMERICA'S one all-Negro republic is now passing through a crucial period of its history. In January, 1946, the dictatorial government of President Elis Lescot was overthrown by a popular revolution, and since that time the country has been grasping haltingly towards political democracy, and the resolution of some of the pressing political problems which face it.

The present chief executive, Dr. Dumarsais Estime, a former school teacher and Minister of Education. He has two particular phases of public administration in which he is particularly interested, education and irrigation. In the field of education Dr. Estime has the objective of extending the government school system for the children of the land, and at the same time making some start in attacking the problems of illiteracy among the adults of the republic. His administration has constructed a fair number of schools, particularly in rural areas.

The irrigation plans of the administration are aimed at bringing into cultivation more of the country's land, to make it a little easier to support the bursting population of the tiny island republic and at the same time develop further export products. At the present time the country is largely dependent upon the export of coffee for the purchase of the manufactured goods and other products which it must import from abroad. A sizeable area has already been planted in bananas in the lower parts of the newly irrigated regions.

While interested in extending the country's agriculture as much as possible, the present Haitian government is also anxious to stimulate the growth of industries in the republic. There is a determined attempt to revive and extend the handicraft industries the products of which at the moment find a ready market in the United States and other nearby countries. The leaders of the Haitian government also feel that there is a limited number of manufacturing and fabricating industries which could be established in the nation, on the basis of raw materials within the country itself.

vincial areas and even in the countryside.

There is also a Christian Social party, led by some of the more advanced elements of the Haitian Catholic laity. It seeks to pattern itself after the M. R. P. of France and the Christian Democratic party of Italy.

However, the parliament itself all of the deputies, except the P. S. P. members are followers of the president, and belong to no party whatsoever. And the country is a long way from regular representative government in the sense with which we are familiar with it. But there is a comparatively large degree of freedom of speech and press, and the capital is the scene of a very lively species of journalism. A foreign observer is struck with the large number and the variety of newspapers which

he encounters in Port-au-Prince.

HAITI'S FUNDAMENTAL problems are those which are common to many of the West Indian countries. She has too many people on a small area of cultivable land. She has a very low rate of literacy. She has an economy which is dangerously dependent on one or two tropical crops, and which suffers tremendously when something happens to the markets for, or the prices of, those commodities. And the Haitians are turning in much the same way as their neighbors on other Caribbean islands, to programs of diversification of agriculture, stimulation of industry, education and social legislation as ways out of present difficulties.

One thing is notable about Haiti. Regardless of what difficulties she may be facing today—and they are not to be underestimated in spite of the current prosperity—and the humiliations which she and her people have had to suffer in times gone by, the Haitians have a solid pride in their own achievements.

They have been able to maintain their independent republic for nearly a century and a half and the work of the early heroes of Haiti's struggle for independence and freedom, such as Toussaint L'Ouverture, Dessalines, Henri Cristophe and Petion was not in vain. Their descendants, the Haitians of today, hold up their heads proudly in the concert of the American Republics and of the world at large.

Outside of parliament there are other small political groups, such as the Mouvement Ouvrier Paysan of Dr. Daniel Fignole. This is a combination trade union-political movement which has as one of its fundamental propositions the education of the working class. Its leader, Dr. Fignole, conducts an education program of his own in his headquarters in the capital, Port-au-Prince and is organizing similar programs in some of the pro-

Haitian Broad Jumper Sees Future Leapers At 27 Feet

By RUSSELL J. COWAN
PARIS, France — Silvio Cato, chunky Haitian who was the first man in the world to exceed 26 feet in the running broad jump, is confident that some athlete will soon soar beyond 27 feet in the long jump.

Cato, who is now head of the tourist division in Haiti, was in Paris after his trip to London for the Olympic Games, where he studied the systems employed by the United States with the hope of installing them in Haiti.

A BIG ORDER
"I expect some athlete to break the record made by the great Jesse Owens," said Cato last week. "And I'm convinced this record-breaker will be an American. The opportunities are greater for this achievement in America than in any other country."

Cato hurled his lithe body 27 feet in 1932, but it was during a practice session a few days before the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. LeRoy Dues, director of physical education at Miller High School in Detroit, was rehearsing this important event with Cato last week.

Dues, who was then a student at Detroit's Wayne University, said: "I had been eliminated in the final tryout for the shot put at Palo Alto, and was watching the broad jumpers practice, and I was giving particular attention to Cato because he had broken the world record he had time beforep pamp record a short time before."

ZOOM—27 FEET!

"It was on Cato's third or fourth trial that he came speeding down the path, hurled his body into the air, and with perfect scissor action cleared a distance that caused gasps to come from those standing near the pit. When it was measured, the distance was 27 feet."

Cato pulled a muscle a day or so later, and went into the Olympic competition with a bad leg, and did not qualify. Edward Gordon, United States, won the crown with 25 feet 3/4 inches.

The Haitian, who now scales 220 pounds, was second to Ed Hamm at Amsterdam in 1928 with a leap of 24 feet 10 1/2 inches. Hamm won it with 25 feet 4 1/2 inches.

IS CONVINCED
Cato is convinced that South America and the West Indies will play an important part in forthcoming Olympics. "We have excellent athletes in the West Indies," he said, "but they need to be developed, and we don't have the facilities to do it with."

One of Cato's friends revealed that the former world record hold-

er had gone to the top without the aid of competent coaching.

When Eliot C. Van Zandt was serving with the 92nd Division in Italy during the war, he decided that he would like to remain in the country formerly dominated by Mussolini, and that's just what he has done.

Not only has Van Zandt remained in Italy, but he is now the head basketball coach in the nation, a post he has been holding down since the first of 1947.

The former Tuskegee Institute basketball player does not have any one team to coach, instead, he coaches in every section of the country, trying to develop a team comparable to those in America.

"It's a big job because basketball is practically a new sport in Italy," Van Zandt said after his team had been defeated in the Olympic match. "But we are fighting, and by the time the next Olympic arrives, we hope to have a team capable of giving the United States a keen fight for the top honors."

Van Zandt graduated from Tuskegee in 1943, went into the armed forces the same year, and was with the 92nd Division. After the war he was with the Peninsular Base Section, and his team, representing Special Service Division, won the district title. That was the opening wedge.

New Van Zandt has his headquarters at Stadio Nazionale in Rome, and tours the nation giving instructions in the proper method of playing basketball.

Malvin G. Whitfield, winner of the 800-meter title at London, will be discharged from the air force in November, and will then transfer from Ohio State to Southern California, where he will be under the coaching of Dean Cromwell, head mentor of the United States Olympic track team.

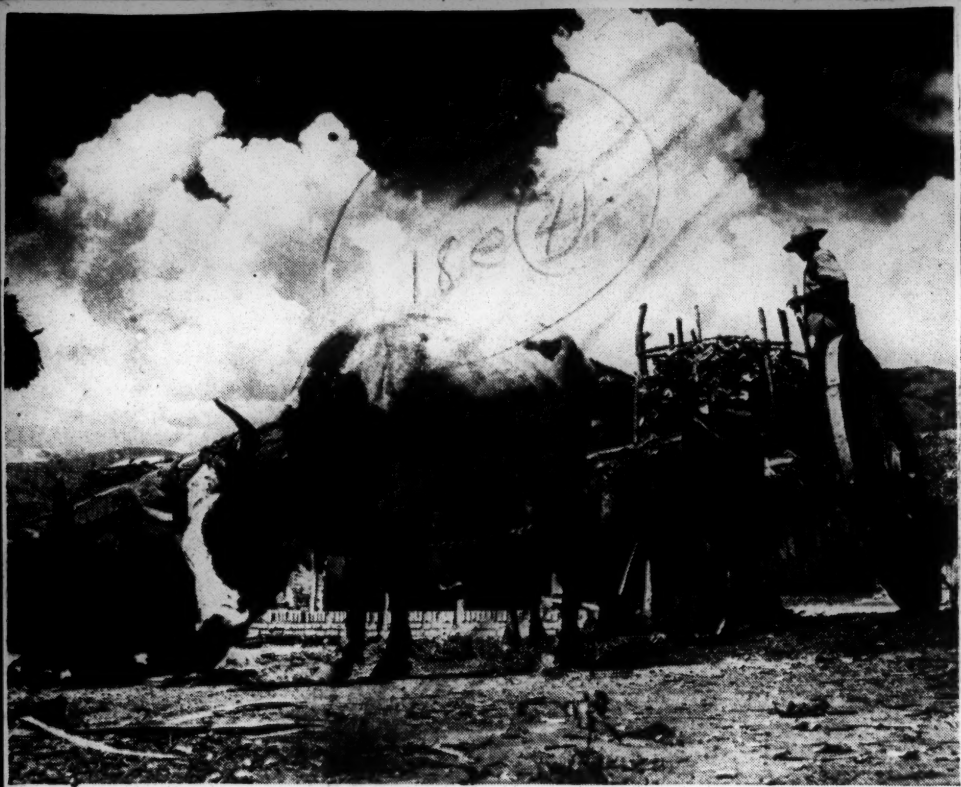
Whitfield, before leaving for the States, said he will return to Europe in November for a series of races.

Dr. Schwartz Goes To University of Haiti
WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)

Dr. William Leonard Schwartz, associate professor of Romantic languages at Stanford University, has gone to Haiti to begin a six-months' assignment as visiting professor of English at the University of Haiti under the travel grant program of the State Department, it was learned last Wednesday.

Prior to joining the faculty of

Stanford University in 1920, Dr. Schwartz spent nine years in Japan, teaching English to Japanese students first at the Seventh Government College, and later at the Imperial College of Commerce. In 1921 and 1929 he studied for several months in Paris, pursuing formal courses in addition to special courses in phonetics. In 1936 he was awarded a fellowship by the Belgium-American Educational Foundation and spent six



Primitive ox carts are still a part of Haitian scene. Recently government decreed that all peasants coming into big cities should wear shoes. Haiti, unlike some tropical countries, has few mosquitoes. There are no dangerous reptiles.

NEGRO VISITORS FEEL PRIDE IN MONUMENTS TO GREAT LEADERS

ASIDE from its remarkably low living costs which the Haitian tourist boosters have been ballyhooing with the slogan, "Be a Millionaire for \$200 Per Month," Negro vacationists from the U. S. have been attracted to the tropical ocean-cooled island by the total lack of racial discrimination. In Haiti there is no Jim Crow humiliation to face; a man is accepted or rejected for his character. Its people are among the proudest, gentlest, most gracious in the world.

Next to the lack of a color line, the biggest Haitian attractions are the glorious monuments to the great Negro leaders of history. Nowhere in the world can the Negro feel more pride than when looking at Sans Souci and the Citadel and recalling the epic drama of freed black slaves putting to rout the crack troops of Napoleon. Haitians will relate with just pride the history of their country, of L'Ouverture who led the slaves to freedom against French tyranny and made Haiti the second country in the New World to shake off the yoke of European rule. And they'll put the lie to the tale that Negro soldiers can't fight by telling the story of the Battle of Crete at Pierrot when the great colored soldier Dessalines defeated the greatest generals Napoleon could find.

Haiti today is an extraordinary blend of Africa and France. Its language, called creole, is a mixture of French, African, Spanish, English and Indian and only recently became a written language. A little larger than Vermont, it has a population eight times greater. Travel is cheap and a ~~lot~~ can be seen for a ~~little~~ ~~(ab)~~ rates are set by the

government and ~~posted~~ ^{to carry 1-48} in three languages).

For the tourist, hotel accommodations are still inadequate and it is advisable to make reservations in advance. Food is excellent French cuisine at hotels and inexpensive. Crayfish dinners that would make a Maine lobster turn green with envy are less than a dollar. If you want to prepare your own, an entire chicken is only 70 cents and a dozen eggs 30 cents. The shopper for trinkets will find Haiti a perfect place to go on a spree. There are silver bracelets, sisal handbags, baskets of all kinds, all types of mahogany furniture that can be bought for a song and shipped home by ship or air express.

For recreation there are movies and night clubs. Movie patrons must wear coats or else are not permitted to enter. Biggest of the bistros is the Cabane Choucouné, which is a facsimile of a peasant hut where Cuban rumbas predominate. At least one of the two other dance spots features voodoo ritual dances. Sports available for tourists include golf (green fee, 40 cents) on an 18-hole course, horse back riding (30 cents an hour) and deep sea fishing (a boat for six to eight can be chartered for \$3 a day).

Government Defied By BWI Housewives: March Staged

BY WILBERT E. HEMMING

KINGSTON, Jamaica—(ANP)—A clear blue sky and a warm summer sun lent color and vigor to an all-women demonstration as nearly 600 housewives Thursday, staged a protest march against the government of Jamaica. They marched with thumping drums and skirling flutes through the city of Kingston.

Oppression, want and dissatisfaction with the government found a new outlet this way as the women took the lead ahead of men to override and break the governments' ban on marches and unlawful assembly. This law was proclaimed six months ago when violence took hold of the city at the hands of rival political factions.

Thursday's march was to mark resentment over government's new transport franchise award. This provides for a purely motor bus service throughout the island except the Jamaica government railway, and orders abandonment of tram cars operated by Jamaica Public Service company, whose head office is in Canada.

Hoisted banners carried slogans which read: "Bus service gives less service—costs more." "Women want back the trams." "Cost of living too high" "We are fed up."

The calm of the city was broken as tooting horns of halted automobiles, rumbling drums, the tramp of marching feet, cries, shouts, guffaws and battle songs from women, woke a volume of noise to hand heavily throughout far distances of the town. The women marched on the house of representatives which was in session that day.

Police reinforcement rushed to the House of representatives and barred the gates before the crowd, which now became a throng joined by hundreds of men, could force its way through. A cordon of constables which attempted to block the march off the building was overpowered.

At headquarters' house, a deputation of four waited on A. D. Soutar, assistant secretary in the secretariat. They were Mrs. Theresa Sinclair, Mrs. Barnes Haylett, Misses Icils Clarke and Hazel Hamilton. They were told the government would consider their case.

The marchers then made an uproar in front of the house, threatening to return in a matter of days if the government did not attend quickly to their complaints.

Meantime, members of the house of representatives who had been debating a land settlement motion, were themselves in an ugly mood as interference of graft were frequently made during the session. Burnett Birthwright Coke told me that the march of women was the first in the history of the colony but it was bound to take place on a sleepy-headed government.

Isaac Augustus Barrant, eastern St. Thomas' member, said that the women were right.

Jamaican Wants

U.S. To Get Out

KINGSTON, Jamaica—(ANP)—That the United States government should have no permanent foothold on this island is the expression of Wills O. Isaacs, Socialist member of Kingston city council. Therefore, at the next meeting of the council, he will move that Britain cancel her 99-year lease of bases to the U. S. and upon that request the U. S. authorities to abandon their fort and clear out of Jamaica.

Isaacs contended that bases set up here were a threat to the political growth of a Caribbean nation. It was hoped that one day the British would no longer rule the Negro race here or any people within the Caribbean island. Jamaica was, up till the present time, the ripest island for such an advancement and within a short time would ask for self-government.

Dubbing the U. S. bases erected here as "a colony within a colony," Isaacs declared he would not for one moment condescend to American rule with its rank system of discrimination. It was true, he said, that Britain sometimes faltered back on the color line, but Negro colonials have been benefitted from the British system of culture rather than they have gained from the American system.

On the economic side, he admitted the U. S. was far ahead of the policy which Britain adhered to in the colonies. But the dollar was no penance for all the ills suffered by Negroes beneath the canopy of cracker states, he said.

Whether his motion meets the approval of the Anti-Socialist members of the council or not, he will move for the removal of the bases, he said.

42 Arrested In Smuggling Of Jamaicans

Ring Used Fraudulent South Carolina Birth Certificates, U.S. Says

MIAMI, FLA., Oct. 12 —(AP)—Forty-two persons have been taken into custody in a drive against the smuggling of Jamaican Negroes into this country through the use of false birth certificates, the Immigration Service announced today.

Walter S. Miller, district director of Immigration, said the Jamaicans were charged as high as \$350 each for the certificates.

The certificates were obtained in South Carolina where only two witnesses are needed in obtaining delayed birth papers.

The arrests included 30 persons held in New York and 12 in Florida.

Miller identified Edward Emmanuel Stewart, 52-year-old real estate salesman of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., as the alleged leader of the scheme. Stewart is a native of Jamaica but a naturalized American citizen.

The immigration chief said Stewart acknowledged that he "worked alone" in providing fraudulent certificates for "at least 60 to 100" Jamaicans. The certificates, Miller added, came from various South Carolina sources.

Arrested In Miami

Miller quoted Stewart as saying the certificates brought from \$50 to \$350, and that he sometimes took credit.

Stewart was arrested at Miami International Airport Sept. 27 after immigration inspectors noted an unusual number of Jamaicans entering the country with South Carolina birth certificates.

Stewart, Miller said, was accompanied at the time by two persons identified as his nieces. They were listed as Margo Stewart and Susan Brice and were detained.

Stewart is held in the Dade County (Miami) jail in lieu of a \$8,500 bond. His case is scheduled to be presented to the federal grand jury here Wednesday.

It was the second announcement in recent months by the Immigration Service of a break

in smuggling rings. The first involved the smuggling of a score or more of Chinese into the country by private plane. Edward Murphy of Miami, one-time civilian test pilot, was accused of picking up orientals in China at \$1,200 a head and flying them to small airports in the southeastern states and along the Atlantic Seaboard. The Murphy case, which also involved four confederates, goes to a grand jury here Thursday.

BUSTAMANTE RESIGNS AS KINGSTON MAYOR

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP)—William Bustamante has resigned as mayor of Kingston and was succeeded by Lindon G. Newland, a member of the House of Representatives.

200 Jamaicans Bound for Liberia

Garvey's Aim Prevails; Avenue Named for Him

KINGSTON, Jamaica, BWI—Encouraged by the recent unanimous vote of the native-controlled Legislature authorizing the Government to endorse and set up machinery to encourage and finance the migration of the unemployed to Liberia, some 200 families are preparing to leave for Monrovia in the next few months.

A group of 20 left here Monday by Pan-American Clipper bound for the African Republic via Miami and New York City where they will board one of PAA's trans-Atlantic flights.

The "Back to Liberia" movement, revived after World War I by the late Marcus Garvey, founder and president general of the UNIA, for whom an avenue is named here, was given impetus by a report from the Powell family who went there some months ago.

The Powells told friends here that Liberia is a land of limitless opportunities for colored people with skills, a starting capital, intelligence, good health and fortitude.

They mentioned particularly openings in various trades, the nursing profession, agriculture and missionary work. All prospective migrants, aided by the UNIA and other organizations, plan to make the 8,000-mile journey by Pan-American Airways.

Jamaican Track Star Gets U.S. Scholarship

SPANISH TOWN, Jamaica—(ANP)—Young Louis A. Gooden

will attend Dunbar High School in Ohio and then will be eligible to continue his education at Ohio State University or another university in that State.

Louis Jr. is the son of Louis A. Gooden Sr., Jamaican sprint champion of two decades ago. The father won many trophies in his day, and promised himself to train his oldest son in track.

At Womer's Boys' School for the past four years, Louis Jr. has excelled in all events in which he competed. He has run the 100-yard dash in 10.6 seconds and the 220 in 23.3 seconds.

WORLD VIEWS

and complete independence from Britain's apron strings. That is why the famous Busta has come here to give notice of John Bull Dominion to grant the islands status as quickly as possible so as to avoid renewed unrest among the coloured people. "The great majority of us in Jamaica are pro-King and not anti-British and we would love to continue our trade with England, but if she does not want us we can paddle our own canoe," declared the president of the Nation People's Party, the leading opposition group in the Jamaica parliament, Britain who see the strength of my case, and I believe that if the war had not come great reforms would have been introduced following the return of the Royal Commission in 1938," he for my countrymen know that

DEMAND SELF GOVERNMENT, Mr. Bustamante, whose original name was Alexander Clarke, is a cousin of Norman Washington Manley, King's Counsel and leading barrister of Jamaica. The two men are political rivals. Bustamante is Minister of Communications, president for life of the Bustamante Industrial Union and head of the Jamaica Labour Party. Manley is president of the Nation People's Party, the leading opposition group in the Jamaica parliament, known as the House of Representatives. Now, while the cousins quarrel, they both want fundamentally the same things—Federation of the West Indies



one reason on-ly," said the 64-year old coloured politician and that is "to see Mr. Crech Jones and to demand from the Colonial Office the freedom to which my country is entitled."

without preferences for sugar and bananas, Jamaica would be almost destroyed."

The day after Mr. Bustamante reached London he visited the House of Commons to hear Colonial Secretary, Creech Jones, castigate the communists for causing trouble in Malaya—Britain's richest colonial milch-cow. Busta, who is himself a specialist in "Red-baiting," enjoyed the show from a seat in Distinguished Strangers Gallery. There he met his old time opponent, Lord Milverton, a former Governor of Jamaica. "While he was in Jamaica as Sir Arthur Richards, I was placed in a detention camp for 15 months. No charge was brought against me. Well today, Sir Arthur who is now a Lord left his seat, came over to me and welcomed me to England." The West Indian leader gave a hearty laugh. "I thought it very nice of him." "And what did you say to his lordship—your former opponent?" Mr. Bustamante laughed again: "I said to him, I hope your health is good. The past has long been forgotten." Then we had a nice chat.

Jamaica Cold To Canada's Scheme

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) Canadian MP's suggestion in parliament this week that Britain should hand over the West Indies to the dominion, brought replies of scorn from politicians here because of Canada's attitude toward colored people.

William Alexander Bustamante, head of the elected government of Jamaica, said that he would resist the move with all the influence at his command. As leader of the majority party of the island, Bustamante declared that color discrimination was "even more rampant in Canada than in northern and western U.S."

Norman Washington Manley, leader of the Socialist minority People's National party, was non-committal but added that M. P.'s with nothing much to do were always making some proposal or other. He could not take them seriously as there were too many economic and political factors involved.

Commercial men thought it would be profitable, however, as the colony would be able to secure more trade with the dominion. Britain's dollar problem which these colonies have been called upon to share would be avoided.

Jamaica To Compete With Other Nations In Next Year's Olympic Games In London

BY OUR SPORTS CORRESPONDENT
Free 12-5-48

KINGSTON (ANA).—Jamaica has decided to participate in the Olympic Games which will be held in London's Wembley Stadium, next year, according to an announcement of the Jamaica Amateur Athletic Association.

At a meeting of the JAAA a resolution was passed "by which Jamaica will join hands firmly with the Jamaica Olympic Association for the representation of Jamaica at the 1948 Olympics."

RIGID TESTS

Originally, it was decided that a team of 10 athletes should represent Jamaica, this number to be drawn from men and women of the island's several forms of sports who meet the most rigid tests that will be imposed by the governing committee.

A number of tentative plans is being worked out, chief among which are those regarding the raising of funds and the efficient training of athletes, so that Jamaica may be assured of entering the Olympics in London under the most ideal circumstances.

Naturally, Jamaica may be in position to bank on three of the greatest athletes produced by the West Indies, who have been making athletic history both in the United States of America and in the United Kingdom.

HERB MCKENLEY

They are Herb McKenley of the University of Illinois, at Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A., McDonald Bailey and Flight Lieutenant A. S. Wint, both of the Royal Air Force in Britain.

According to Athletics, an English monthly journal devoted to track and field athletics, published in London, the first two men are credited with "best world performances" during the athletic season of this year.

McKenley had negotiated the 100 Yards in 9.4 seconds, the 100 metres in 10.3 seconds, the 200 metres in 20.4 seconds, and the 400 metres in 46.2 seconds.

McDonald Bailey had done the 100 yards in 9.6 seconds, the 100 metres in 10.3 seconds, and the 220 yards in 20.7 seconds.

McKenley had electrified athletic fans in the United States and measures up with great American Negro runners like Mel Patton, Conwell and Dillard, with whom he shares the above epoch-making records.

Living Conditions in Jamaica

Canadian Correspondent Presents Defense of British Administration of Caribbean Island

To the New York Herald Tribune: Several weeks ago you published on your editorial page an article on Jamaica so biased that I passed it on to a friend in Kingston. The following extracts from his reply may convince your readers that the outlook there is not so very black—and that British control is exercised wisely under adverse conditions.

"While, unfortunately, there is some truth in the article, in so far as unrest is concerned, it is a bit unfair to say that the economic and social conditions in Jamaica are appalling, mentioning also the shacks and ramshackle houses, malnutrition being widespread, etc.

"I can quite understand, however, the reaction of a visitor to the island upon seeing the houses in which some of the colored people live. They are built of any materials available, mostly bamboo, and covered with white lime, of which there is an abundant supply, and roofed with palm leaves or other vegetable materials. If kept clean, they are quite habitable, and, after all, nature has been kind in providing an even climate, which obviates the necessity for more permanent structures.

"It is well to remember also that the poorer man in the temperate zone must be clothed and sheltered against the elements before he eats, in time but, of course, certain political elements are impatient and want more than their stomachs to con-

sider. Here again nature has been good with a variety of fruits and vegetables which can be grown readily, except in some arid areas. All in all, the poor man in Jamaica has a much better chance to live comfortably than his contemporary in the North. I have seen more real

poverty in the United States, Canada and England than I have seen in Jamaica. There is an overpopulation in the island which of itself is a problem and breeds ills common to similar lands.

"True, there is malnutrition to a degree, since most of the colored people live on yams and other starchy foods, but in relation to the population I do not think that malnutrition is worse than elsewhere.

"Old John Bull gets blamed for a lot of things, but so far as treatment of the colored people is concerned, I am certain that the colored population in Jamaica is much better off socially and otherwise than the Negroes of the United States.

"Wages are lower than in the North, and while I believe there is room for some improvement, the situation does not merit the intimation of slave rates of pay.

"The political situation is definitely unsettled. As you know, Britain is endeavoring to hand over the governing of the island to the people themselves. The franchise has been granted, the people electing their own representatives about four years ago, and, with the exception that for more permanent structures, the Governor has the power to veto.

"The feeling among the native population is not so much anti-white, as anti-white, a feeling which, unfortunately, the demagogues and political opportunists are

large numbers of Negroes settled in the republic to escape widespread unemployment and the depression that threatened in the Western Hemisphere.

Liberia has rich forests of ebony, teak and mahogany. Its minerals include copper, tin, zinc, gold and diamonds. All of the New World settlers, however, have established themselves in Monrovia, the capital, leaving the undeveloped hinterland to the natives. In their new homes they have engaged in missionary work, nursing and various

200 Jamaicans Plan Migration To Liberia

ment started last March an advance echelon of 21 men, women and children left Kings- ton on a special flight to establish themselves in the only free Negro republic of Africa. Word of jobs and prosperity in Liberia has encouraged the migration, and approximately 200 Jamaicans will fly to the republic within the next few months.

The colony was first established with the help of the United States government and American philanthropic societies, in 1820. A migration similar to the one now under way took place after World War I, when

playing up to. The average man still retains an affection for Britain."

Jamaica here recently.

JAMAICA HAS A PLAN FOR A 'TOURIST TOWN'

The Times
KINGSTON, Jamaica — The Executive Council of Jamaica's Government is considering a comprehensive recovery plan by which it is expected the little British colony in the Caribbean will earn \$5,000,000 a year providing accommodation for 1,000,000 American tourists. Operating under sterling economy, the island has been hard hit by the dollar shortage. The trade report for 1947 shows that Jamaica spent \$4,000,000 more than was earned.

To offset this, as well as to meet other contingencies incidental to an adverse trade balance, James Gore, tobacco industrialist, has submitted a proposal to the Government which aims at developing a mass tourist trade.

7-23-48
Vast Potentialities
The potentialities are vast, but not very much has been done to cash in on the abundant beauty of the island. Mr. Gore proposes to build a tourist town out of a 12,000-acre property.

He hopes to make this resort a rival of Miami, Bermuda, Nassau and other tourist resorts in the Caribbean, which at present are doing a bigger tourist business than Jamaica, principally because of their larger accommodations.

Jamaica last year had only 57,000 tourists, whereas Mr. Gore estimates that the island facilities can be expanded for 1,000,000.

Harold Peal, a native of Jamaica, has returned to the island after an absence of forty years and is building a miniature Atlantic City on the north coast.

This project will be where Christopher Columbus first landed nearly five centuries ago. It is estimated the project will cost \$2,000,000.

New York, N.Y.
Native Jamaican Ordained Catholic Priest On May 29

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B. W. L. — The first native Jamaican to be ordained in the colony to the Catholic priesthood received Holy Orders here May 29.

He is Father Leslie Xavier Russell, who was ordained in Holy Trinity Cathedral by Most Rev. Thomas A. Emmet, Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica.

Born in Spanish Town, Jamaica, Father Russell attended Beckford and Smith High School and Calabar College in Kingston, Howard University, Washington, D. C., and the College of the City of New York. He entered the Society of Jesus at Shadowbrook, Lenox, Mass., August 14, 1937. From 1942 to the present time he has studied philosophy and theology at Weston College, Weston, Mass.

Jamaicans, Tired of Poverty Under British, Want Shipment To Liberia

The Call
BY WILBERT E. HEMMING

KINGSTON, Jamaica. — (ANP) — Britain's 300 niggardly years to colored colonials were contemptuously looked back upon by some Jamaicans this week. Fed up with social and economic stagnation, hundreds of the poverty-stricken islanders declared that they will march on the house of representatives later this month and ask the government to ship them to Liberia.

Literally being driven insane by awful living conditions, thousands of unemployed people here have planned large-scale immigration to Africa, British Honduras, British Guiana and Surinam. Already placed before elected members, the subject is slated for early discussion in the house.

Backing the move are Jehoida McPherson, minister of education; Edward Rupert Dudley Evans, minister of agriculture, and Burnett Birthwright Coke, independent opposition in the government.

Regular deputations have been calling on some members of the house. The latest report is that a commission which probed the prospects of resettlement in B. G. and B. Honduras has not submitted its report to the secretary of state for the colonies. Arthur Creech Jones. This opened other possibilities.

It was reported at the time of writing that some 27 or 30 Jamaicans will leave the island for Liberia early next month. These have been able to foot their own expenses.

The people are contending that it seemed impossible for the government to solve its social problems without increased financial

Jamaica Gets First Female Lawyer

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP)

— Jamaica's first woman lawyer, Miss Daisy Chambers, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Jamaica here recently. Miss Chambers, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Chambers of St. Andrews, passed her final law examination last month, and is now working with City Solicitor N. N. Nethersole.

Two other lawyers were admitted to practice with Miss Chambers. They are Donald Roy Bernard and Robert E. Stennett.

assistance from Britain. On the other hand, England did not seem to care much, as she had only offered to loan the colony a paltry \$35,000,000 over a period of 10 years. This would hardly be able to cleanse the colony one-quarter of its chronic ills.

Certain influential quarters meanwhile, continue spreading rumors that the conditions of the colony could have been bettered if its government had made a serious effort to do so. The people are echoing the same thing. Government in its reply said that the rumors were "political propaganda."

According to reliable information, nearly 10,000 Jamaicans, but for financial set-backs, would be prepared to migrate to Liberia immediately.

Bustamante in London Fighting for Jamaicans

Baltimore, Md.
BY RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON, England — Alexander C. Bustamante, the Jamaican labor leader, arrived in the United Kingdom recently for the first time, his purpose to demand a greater measure of self-government for Jamaicans.

He plans to confer with the Colonial Secretary, Arthur Creech Jones, and the Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, whom he called the "patron saint" 10 years ago when he was being released from jail, where he was serving a sentence for stirring up a general strike in Jamaica.

B. W. L. arrived here Tuesday aboard the liner Loch Ryan with his wife to receive the accolade from King George VI at Buckingham Palace.

JAMAICA UNREST GROWS; PEOPLE HUNGRY, SULLEN

Laborite Bustamante Is Key Figure

Chicago Tribune
BY WAYNE THOMIS
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 28—This dream isle, a jewel of the Caribbean, is a sullen paradise today.

Its economy has been ripped wide open by world inflations. Its food marts are barren. Jobs for its million odd Negro inhabitants grow ever fewer. And the tempers of its inherently volatile peoples are becoming more explosive.

Altho the word communism is taboo in conversations both with the island's dictatorial Jamaican Labor party leaders and with the two per cent of wealthy "old family" whites, there is general apprehension that the majority of the populace may embrace the now minority Peoples National Party (PNP) which is regarded as definitely communistic in its goals.

Violence Every Day
Violence breaks out daily, ranging from stoning of public vehicles and street fighting through stabbings and shootings in conjunction with frequent strikes by all classes of workers. There is, nevertheless, no real challenge to public order and safety at this time. Kingston undoubtedly is as safe for visitors and business men as any other city of 115,000 inhabitants in this part of the world. Dollar troubles, unrest of returned Jamaican war veterans and vocal distress of some 40,000 recently returned Jamaicans who worked in war time farm jobs in the United States at American



Bustamante

Commenting on current issues, the "Mayor of Jamaica" said, "We remain pro-King, pro-British and anti-Communist."

First Jamaican To Be Knighted Reaches London For Accolade

New York, N.Y.
LONDON, ENGLAND — Sir Harold Ebert Allan, first Negro Jamaican to be knighted, and Minister of Finance in Jamaica,

the loud and forceful speaker at outdoor meetings, and generally led the humbler members of Jamaica's name society to see their strength, once in order to run for political office, Bustamante changed his name in 1937. He at once leader for self government of the island by its own people and during the war he was popped into

prison with eight other such advocates. True or not, the story here is that he won his release by a promise to wreck the PNP which ran the local unions thruout the war years.

Today Bustamante avows that his Labor party and unions are not in any way connected with the socialistic British Labor party in power in Britain.

"We are not socialists. We are out for self government, independence from Britain, and close co-operation with my great friends the Americans. Everything I have and am, I owe to the United States," Bustamante insists.

Rival More Feared
His ascension to power is tolerated by the colonial government and the island's white community because they fear Bustamante's political rival, N. W. Manley, much more. Manley is a lawyer, a former Rhodes scholar at Oxford, and is conceded by his enemies to be one of the most intelligent political figures ever to arise in the British West Indies. The white banana, sugar, rum, cocoa, coffee and ginger planters, believe Manley would destroy them completely, and are happy to see Bustamante men hold all but 6 seats in the 32 member house of representatives.

"We are in a most difficult time of transition," an "old family" lawyer said in conversation over Jamaica's troubles. "The people at large, the man on the street who is familiarly and affectionately known here as 'Quashie' cannot live on the \$6 a month average salaries."

"He is undernourished, ineffectual. Taxes are so high here -1,100 pounds being paid by a man earning 3,000 pounds sterling annually—that no business man can pay a decent wage. At the same time few Jamaicans are capable of doing work to justify raising his pay."

Got A Different View
"We got a different picture tho, from the men who went to the United States and worked for \$5 to \$6 a day. They got good nourishing food for the first time and saw a chance to get a stake for life. Some of them almost worked themselves to death—day and night—and brought home money to buy land and establish themselves as independent farmers."

Two burning issues are before Jamaicans at this time. One concerns the British crown plan for a federation of the West Indies. Bustamante is in England at this time, having left Kingston by tramp steamer on June 17, to discuss the matter with colonial authorities. Generally the public here follows Bustamante's open suspicion of the program.

There is, however, no indecision or difference of opinion over the

second item, the proposal to lend 50 million American dollars to Jamaica under the Marshall plan. Every group from the planters down believes this will provide a new lease on life, and few are those who question the long-term effects. Much of this money would be spent immediately for governmental purchases of flour and rice, both of which are basic foods here that are scarce and dear.

Jamaicans Wistfully Eye American Rule

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) —At the Montego Bay Conference on West Indian Federation, recently, Crawford of Barbados threw a bombshell into the proceedings by suggesting that if federation were not granted, the British West Indian people would prefer American rule.

The dignified delegates rose in indignantly to affirm their unwavering allegiance to the British Crown. Nevertheless, if as Crawford suggested, a mandate were given the people to deride, it is possible that the Crown would have found Crawford correct.

Ragged but clean men or humble market sellers stop people to ask, "You from the States?" and then they will pour out their eagerness to go. Some have been rejected as farm workers, others have been for a brief six months and are anxious to return.

Economic Problems
Middle class clerks beseege people with questions about work possibilities, schools and prejudice. All say the same: "Conditions are so bad in Jamaica!" They think America is the answer to their economic problems.

Their reason for believing so is simple, for without a doubt, American dollars have meant much not only to Jamaica but to all the British West Indies.

Almost every one has some relative or friend in the States. For the most part, this means a wage-earner is sending some part of his earnings, no matter how small, back to the Islands. This has been going on since the first World War when West Indian migration to the United States received its first impetus.

Fear Prejudice
One man, fearing American race prejudice of which the Island had a taste during the occupation of the bases, succinctly expressed what may well be the opinion of many, "We would like to work for the American dollar and sleep under the British flag."

Seek Better Life
They deplore American race prejudice, but seem to feel that

There would be good hospitals with up to date equipment and decent housing for the poor. There would be cheap electricity and a better life for the majority, and this is what most Jamaicans want.

Jim Crow Hits Nassau; Jamaican Diplomat Barred

By WILBERT E. HEMMONG
KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) — Jimcrowism disembarked the American mainland, descended deeper south and fastened a two-pronged top-root in Caribbean soil as it was discovered here last week that it has taken firmer hold in Nassau than even in Trinidad.

Jamaica's member of the legislative council, Rudolph Burke, president of the Jamaica Agricultural society which position under the Old constitution was formerly held by the governor, was its latest victim while as ambassador he was returning from the colonial office, London. Burke was barred from entering the British Colonial hotel in Nassau, after being told that he was a Negro. He was told that he could not lodge at the hotel with his white friends, Clifford deLisser and R. F. Williams, the other two delegates.

All three men were commissioned to go to the colonial office by Gov. Huggins of Jamaica. They were to investigate marketing and better prices for Jamaica's agricultural crop, including bananas. They carried

ried credentials and had been returning from the colonial office where they had lunched with even Lord Leonard Lytle and other English lords.

But on their way via Nassau, British Colonial Hotel slammed its doors on the colour of this college graduate who is also a member of the British Horticultural Society, London. Williams and deLisser white penkeepers and planters, was showed the way into the hotel. Burke was rescued by a sympathizing resident.

Indignation was aroused here by Jamaicans who blasted Nassau without restraint. P. A. Broderick, at the annual congress of the Jamaica agricultural society, declared:

"Imagine a little insignificant place like Nassau with its primitive people acting as though uncivilized just because they have been spending American dollars. In this 20th century any country boasting under the Union Jack but acting in this manner is certainly primitive. We will not allow these 'little' people of Nassau to treat our worthy Jamaicans in this manner."

CONGRESS PROTESTS
The congress stood one minute in

protest. Then it said that though Jamaica wished to develop her tourist trade and had opened its door to foreign capital, it nevertheless had no use for "crackers." Nassau must go on the black list.

Burke, the victim, said that although this treatment was meted out to him he would not suddenly hate the Union Jack.

"I believe there is some music in the black man. And there is some in the white man too. But to get some harmony both must play."

The congress sent a resolution to the colonial office, demanding some redress on behalf of Burke.

themselves, with their children—some dark and some as fair as they. They were told to get out of the island while their husbands unsuccessfully sought the jobs which they had been assured would be waiting for ex-servicemen.

HAD TOUGH TIME

Herbert Zayne, an aircraft fitter during the war, had taken back to Jamaica his British wife—four an ex-Waaf, whom he met at Birmingham and married four years ago. The Zaynes said they would never have left England, but that when they tried to secure a prefabricated house they were refused because Zayne was not born in England. Mrs. Zayne said Jamaican conditions were not fit for bringing up children.

Attractive Ann W. Nicholas, 25-year-old dressmaker from Kingston, Jamaica, stowed away on the ship, but kindly passengers raised her fare and she reached England on her way to France.

Jamaica Vets Invade England

LONDON, England —Disappointed and disillusioned by their failure to get employment in their native West Indies, nearly 500 Jamaicans, many of them ex-servicemen, invaded England as "refugees" seeking work and better living conditions. They landed here aboard the ex-troopship "Empire Windrush."

Their unheralded arrival in London has created an unprecedented problem to the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Labour. Ivor Cummings, a Colonial Office official, met the men at the ship and told them of the difficulties with which they would face here and urged the newcomers to cooperate with the officials who would attempt to solve their problems. The 500 men came without grudges, but told stories of dis-

Puerto Rico's Prime Asset—People

Herald Tribune

The Popular Democratic Regime Seeks to Capitalize on Island's Growing Population

New York, N.Y. *6-17-48*
6-17-48
 SAN JUAN, P. R.—If Puerto Rico

has gone to extraordinary lengths to attract industry here from the mainland United States, the economic impasse which challenged the insular leaders was itself extraordinary. Bold measures were undertaken to transplant mills and factories to Puerto Rican soil—including twelve-year tax exemption, employee training, plant construction and all-out government co-operation. These were not the customary Chamber-of-Commerce business tactics. They were born of grim necessity.

Puerto Rico has a population density of 625 persons per square mile, an agglomeration of the human species exceeded only on the continental United States by the State of Rhode Island. Its 2,141,467 inhabitants live on an oblong island of 3,423 square miles, little more than two-thirds the size of Connecticut. The birth rate is high.

Although the coastal plain is rich and fertile on three sides of the island, there is a large mountainous area in the interior which is wholly unproductive except for some terraced cane fields and coffee plantations on the lower slopes. By a curious whim of weather the southern coastal plain is arid; productivity waits on irrigation.

In the past it has been customary for visiting economists and social planners to take a thoughtful look at those basic figures—the dense population, rising birth rate, limited area of productive land—and shake doleful heads. "Obviously," they would say, "this problem has no practical solution."

Yet being economists and social planners, they invariably offered solutions. Some suggested birth control. The Legislature took this seriously and passed a law making it legal to disseminate information on family limitation and planned parenthood. The people didn't take the law or the information seriously. The birth rate continued to rise.

Some suggested land reform. Let the jibaros have a few acres, a cow, some chickens. Let him raise his own food and gain a measure of economic independence. It sounded sensible, and became the great insular political issue in 1940. Land reform actually began under the administration of Rexford Guy Tugwell, with enforcement of the "500-acre law," which authorized the

government to break up the big cane plantations where more than 500 acres were under a single ownership.

Since 1942 the Land Authority has taken over about 90,000 acres from the large sugar corporations and is distributing them in small farms to the jibaros. This is working out well for those lucky enough to get one of the pocket-size farms. But there isn't nearly enough land to go around. If every acre of tillable soil were wrested from the sugar barons and turned into subsistence farms or truck farms, Puerto Rico still would not be able to raise enough food to support its growing population. Another result would be that the island's greatest industry, sugar, and its profitable subsidiaries, molasses and rum, would be wiped out.

Puerto Rico Looks Ahead

Efforts of Puerto Rico to develop in line with the need of a country which has the world's highest birth rate and one of the highest population densities were described today in a section of this paper marking the island's fiftieth anniversary under the American flag. Industrialization is needed if employment and higher living standards are to be provided for this rapidly growing population. Emigration, which has been increasing in recent years, cannot be expected to provide a completely satisfactory solution to this problem, and there are slight prospects that any other way of keeping the population growth within bounds will be effective.

Although Puerto Rico is predominantly agricultural at present, it must import almost all its own food. This is because it is plagued with the economic problems and social evils that beset any country whose economy is based on the export of one or a very few money crops. Puerto Rico relies on sugar, rum and coffee. As might be expected under the circumstances, living standards remain low, with per capita income only one-fifth of that in the United States, a disparity which is increased by the higher living costs on the island.

The Puerto Rican government is awake to the need for industrialization and is aggressively attempting to attract industries from the mainland. Water power is plentiful and a \$10 million dam has recently been completed, while a \$24 million hydro-electric project, which is to become a miniature Tennessee Valley Authority, has been initiated. Advances have been made in housing, health and education. A new political era was ushered in this year when for the first time in their 450-year history the people of Puerto Rico elected their own Governor. Having taken stock of their achievements in their first fifty years of association with the United States, they may now look ahead to what holds promise of being a period of rapid economic development and social progress.

Health A Major Problem In Puerto Rico, Educator Finds

ATLANTA, Ga.—Health is one of the major problems of Puerto Rico, Prof. G. Murray Branch, a member of the faculty of the Morehouse School of Religion, reported on his return to the country last week. While on a visit to the island in December, he became aware that tuberculosis and venereal diseases claim an alarmingly high death rate among the natives, and that alimentary and vascular parasitism and malnutrition are widespread, affecting both man and livestock.

This is true despite the fact that there is a public health service with a network of local and district hospitals working hard to meet the problem and "doing a magnificent job against great odds."

NO TRAINED PERSONNEL
The island, according to Prof. Branch, has a dearth of medically trained personnel. The only training in the field available to the natives is provided by the Presbyterian School of Nursing. Specialized work in the School of Tropical Medicine is sponsored jointly by the University of Puerto Rico and Columbia University.

The public school system, Prof. Branch observed, although patterned after that in the United States, is compulsory only on the law books. He reports there is a shortage of schools and teachers, and that in spite of the double shift each day, approximately one-third of the youngsters on the island are not enrolled in any school.

The educator found everywhere he traveled a dissatisfaction, disgust and bitterness toward the United States government. There is no ill feeling, however, against the American people.

Prof. Branch joined the faculty of Morehouse College in September. He visited Puerto Rico as a representative of the World Student Christian Fund.

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Many Shortages
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Puerto Rico Has Come Far, But Still Needs Improvement

SAN JUAN, P. R. Dec. 11 — On the island today still show wide room for improvement. — On its 50th birthday as a territory of the United States, land which has grown from a Puerto Rico now finds itself farland of 953,000 people to almost more prosperous, independent, 2,000,000. healthy and literate than it was. Literacy—In 1898, the illiteracy rate was 79 per cent. In 1940, the last census, it was 31 per cent.

Schools—In 1899, there were only enough schools for one out of 12 children. Now it's about six out of 12, which means about 300,000 eligible children still have no school facilities.

Annual income—Last official figures, in 1943, showed an average annual income of \$341 per family, which averaged 5.3 members. In 1900 the total value of the island's exports and imports was about \$19 million. Today it exceeds \$200 million.

Medical care—In 1911, there was one doctor for every 10,000 people. Today there are about 500, one for every 4,000. More than half practice in and around San Juan.

Agriculture—In 1898, coffee was the island's chief product, followed by sugar and tobacco. Today sugar provides Puerto Rico with its main income, with more than 1,000,000 tons produced annually.

Autonomy Comes Closer
Since 1898, the island has been coming closer and closer to autonomy. Last month, it elected its own governor, Luis Munoz Marin, for the first time. All previous 19 governors under American rule were appointed by the President and the last one was the first Puerto Rican to be so honored.

Puerto Rico's first executive council had six American-born members. Now they are all Puerto Ricans. Most of the government department heads used to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. Henceforth the island's governor will appoint his own cabinet, except the auditor.

Still Must Improve
Economically and culturally, Puerto Rico has come a long way since 1898 but the facts of life

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rican Women Still Seek Emancipation

By CONSUELO SAEZ
Educational Director of the
Puerto Rican Communist Party

Due to the fact that we still lack an organized women's movement in Puerto Rico, I have had little experience in this matter, and can not contribute on this. Instead I want to learn from your experience.

Just now our Party in Puerto Rico is planning an all around movement which includes the organization and strengthening of the Party in the labor unions, the struggle for and the realization of the independence of Puerto Rico, the enunciation of a wide program toward the solution of the tragic problem of the slums and marshes of the island and the organization of a strong women's movement.

We need more youth organizations; we need to spread more literature among the masses; we need to amplify our program from north to south; from east to west. We have started already in all these objectives. That is why we consider the visit of Comrade Foster to Puerto Rico of tremendous importance. He gave us inspiration, hope and strength.

In the organization of our woman's movement, we face special problems that American women don't have. In the United States a considerable number of women work outside their homes. On the other hand, in Puerto Rico, women are considered in general as instruments of work for their husband. Their only duties being to cook, wash iron, have babies and take care of them.

In the United States, women stand in subways, trains and buses; while in Puerto Rico men offer their seats to women because they sincerely believe that we are weak human beings. A psychological problem and attitude, you know, due to our past history, geography and ancestry.

In the United States, women have important jobs in political and official spheres. In Puerto Rico, these opportunities are very limited. Just now we are struggling to include women on the Juries, and, believe it or not, we struggle.

are receiving the strongest resistance from the women themselves.

Another difference between us is that in Puerto Rico, it is commonly thought that woman translating literally comes from a rib of Adam. That means she is a slave. Women in Puerto Rico are considered intellectual inferiors; she is a "by-sider." She has to keep quiet when the man talks. She is not a lady if she dedicates herself to social, economic and political problems.

For example when a woman gets married in Puerto Rico or in any of the Latin American countries, if she is named Jane Smith and her bridegroom is Peter Martin, her married name will, and should be Jane Smith de Martin, or Jane Smith of Martin. This means possession of the wife.

All these problems can be solved with the participation of the women of Puerto Rico in the actual struggle which places women side by side with men in the fight for justice and liberty.

The emancipation of women has to be fought for everywhere. This is being done as women like Dolores Ibarruri, like the Russian women, like the "guerrillas" all round Europe, like Claudia Jones, Mme. Joliot-Curie and many other women fight side by side with men, and demonstrate as they fight that they are equal in intelligence, morals and strength.

Nevertheless we face an arduous struggle, even in the Communist Party. I remember that three years ago, when I attended the National Convention of the Communist Party of Cuba, the problem of the women was discussed. The women comrades of Cuba declared that the women's movement there was failing because the men comrades commonly married women belonging to other social spheres, outside of the Party. This despite the fact that there are many single women in the Party. The women therefore if they wanted to marry had to do so outside of the party also. Then since the men they had married were outside the movement, a serious problem was created, and in a short time, these women were usually forced to abandon the struggle.

The men comrades "defended" themselves by saying they were compelled to marry women outside the movement because they needed someone to take care of their homes properly and raise their children!

Comrade Andreu, General Secretary of the Communist Party had to discuss the responsibility of men to their women comrades. The struggle before them is an identical one, and must be fought on a basis of equality. They must face the struggle like men and women, have a double responsibility in that they must not be a political companion, but a sweet feminine companion with special home duties as she participates in the class struggle.

This then is our struggle. We must go on overcoming obstacles as we move forward to the establishment of socialism where the rights of men will be full recognized; and where women will enjoy the same rights.

PUERTO RICO BUILDS BIG POWER SYSTEM

\$30,000,000 Spent on Plan in Eight Years—Expansion to Continue Until 1970

By LEE E. COOPER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ARECIBO, P. R., April 3—As the key step in industrialization of Puerto Rico to overcome the handicap of "too many people and not enough steady jobs," the insular Government is carrying out a program of hydro-electric power expansion which by early next year will provide 400,000,000 kilowatt hours a year.

Under the direction of the Water Resources Authority, organized eight years ago to control power development on the island, more than \$30,000,000 already has been spent on a pay-as-you-go basis to provide the energy needed to turn the wheels of new plants being attracted here from the States.

The eighteen existing power installations, including those under construction, are believed capable of meeting present requirements.

but Antonio Luchetti, executive director of the Water Resources Authority, estimates that the demand will increase by 50,000,000 kilowatt hours a year, and on that basis has made preparations for an eventual capacity of 700,000,000 kilowatt hours a year by 1970.

Dam of "Junior TVA"

The major unit in this "junior TVA" is the great Caonillas Dam, just being completed on the river of that name in the mountains half way between Arecibo and Ponce, at a cost of \$10,000,000.

Preliminary work on this project was undertaken in 1941 but was halted in 1942 by the war. Previously the Garzas and Dos Bocas dams had been constructed as part of the Government-owned system, interconnected so that power from any one of these installations can be shifted to any point where it may be needed.

Caonillas Dam is more than 230 feet high, and the first forty feet of water was backed up behind it a few days ago. From the northern end of the reservoir, a tunnel 8,500 feet long is being completed through the mountains to give a 550-foot drop to the power plant now being equipped near the head of Dos Bocas Lake. The new power plant will have two generating units, each with 10,000 kva capacity. Caonillas reservoir itself will have a water capacity of 50,000 acre feet.

Later a five-mile tunnel, construction of which has begun, will divert the headwaters of the Arecibo River to augment the water supply for Caonillas and Dos Bocas.

Much of the power construction work has been supervised by Carl A. Bock, chief engineer, on the basis of his experience with the TVA and other water-control operations in the States.

Garzas, Dos Bocas and Caonillas all are in the mountainous west central area of Puerto Rico, where the annual rainfall reaches nearly 200 inches as compared with as little as 30 inches on some of the southern coastal plains.

Extensions for Industry

Thus far, most of the electric power is distributed in San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez, where the island's principal industries now are concentrated. But the lines eventually will extend throughout the island to care for a possible spread of factory operations.

Lack of cheap power has been recognized as the major drawback to industrial growth. The island previously was dependent largely on oil, brought in from Trinidad at \$2.25 to \$2.75 a barrel, for power.

The Government-owned Banco de Fomento also is working on financing details for two other major public construction projects—a \$25,000,000 water supply, purification and distribution system, and a \$15,000,000 sewerage system—to be owned and operated by the Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Service.

Meanwhile, some of the Government-owned industries are offering competition to plants in the States. The play-shoe factory at Ponce, managed by B. F. Hartwell, formerly of Boston, is engaged in filling a contract for 300 cases (10,800 pairs) of shoes for a New England retail chain. The plant now employs 286 workers and most of its output supplies insular trade that formerly went to the States. The industry now is on a paying basis.

The textile plant at Ponce, managed by Francisco Montañez, Puerto Rican textile executive from the Bronx, also has reached a paying basis. It is turning out scarves, gowns, cheap dresses, men's sports shirts and other products formerly imported from the mainland. This factory had 200 employees last year, but it has been forced to cut its personnel in half because of shortage of materials.

PUERTO RICO AIDED BY U. S. SPENDING

Report Denies Critics' Charge That Payments to Outsiders Drain Off Output

The *Times* charges that a large part of Puerto Rico's output is drained off in payments to absentee owners of capital, as frequently alleged by critics of United States policy, are denied in a report just prepared for the Social Science Research Center of the University of Puerto Rico.

The report, published by the Editorial Universitaria, is the work of Robert L. Sammons, chief of the International Economic Division of the office of Business Economics in the United States Department of Commerce, and Helen H. Cestero of the Insular Bureau of the Budget.

Miss Cestero is a graduate of the University of Puerto Rico and of the University of Wisconsin, and was formerly on the staff of the Social Science Research Center.

The authors report that during World War II \$4,000,000 to \$9,000,000 more a year was paid to outside owners of Puerto Rican securities and investments than was paid to Puerto Ricans who held such property off the island.

"This is a relatively small figure in terms of insular net income," they point out. "The ratio of net income paid to non-residents to total income is probably well below that of most of the independent countries of Latin America."

Payments relatively small. Dividends paid by the four States Government expenditures in 1946, Puerto Rico imported more goods and services than it exported, and spent \$15,000,000 more for transportation than was paid to it. This was made possible, the report said, by net Federal Government expenditures of \$176,000,000 in that year. This unprecedented total was the result of large mustering-out payments to service men. A balance of payments advance of more than \$8,500,000 was estimated in 1946 from remittances made to relatives in the island by

Puerto Ricans who had migrated language to be used in classroom to the mainland. The report instruction pointed out that these payments English is spoken in the schools increased the capacity of the in Puerto Rico. Spanish is used in sular economy to buy goods from daily life.

Such remittances, however, are substantially offset, the report said, by funds sent by Puerto Ricans to assist relatives on the mainland to maintain themselves until they become established.

The largest item to Puerto Rico's credit in the balance of payments, according to the report, is the money spent in the islands by Federal Government agencies. This is composed of grants-in-aid to the insular government and direct expenditures in the private economy of the island.

Grants include revenue from Federal excise taxes, mainly on rum. They also include free food distributed in the school lunch and milk programs, vocational education, training of defense workers, venereal disease control, public roads and the like.

The grants reached an unprecedented total of \$74,000,000 in 1944. They were \$45,000,000 in 1946.

Direct expenditures by the Federal Government reached a new high mark of \$140,000,000 in 1946 of which \$84,000,000, the largest item, was spent by the war agencies.

EDUCATORS TO SURVEY PUERTO RICAN SYSTEM

Three faculty members of Teachers College, Columbia University, will leave this afternoon from La Guardia Field for Puerto Rico to survey the island's educational system.

The survey, to take a year or longer, will cost \$46,000. It was requested by the Puerto Rican Department of Education.

The professors who will make the preliminary investigation are Dr. Willard S. Elstree, associate officer of the college's Institute of Field Studies; Dr. Hollis C. Caswell, associate dean of the college, and Dr. Gordon N. Mackenzie, who will direct the survey. They will confer in Puerto Rico for a week with Francisco Collazo, Commissioner of Education, and members of the Legislature there. The three will make periodic visits later. During the last week in October a staff to be sent by Teachers College to Puerto Rico will make the actual survey. The study will deal with "the objectives and procedures in elementary and secondary education, the provisions necessary for vocational education, the relationship between school buildings and school curriculum evaluation, the factors in Puerto Rican life that affect child development and the problem of the

Puerto Rico's Election

The 2,000,000 people of Puerto Rico yesterday cast their ballots, for the first time in 400 years of colonialism, to elect their own governor. They held a plebiscite to say whether they should maintain their present American territorial status, demand independence, or seek statehood in the Union.

It is important for us of the mainland to understand the significance—especially to other stepchildren in the family of nations—of such a plebiscite. Puerto Rico has been our quasi-colony for half a century since the rule of Spain was removed. We have not always been sensitive to the natural aspirations of the island's people.

It is a major advance for the Puerto Ricans to choose their own governor instead of submitting to a proconsul named from Washington. But the plebiscite accompanying the election—the vote by which Puerto Rico's people were allowed to express their preferences—left no guarantee that their preferences will be respected.

Mr. Truman more than two years ago recommended that Congress lay down clearly the terms under which Puerto Ricans would be allowed to decide their future status—whether full independence, statehood, continued territorialism or a status new to America—dominion relationship. But Congress declined to do so. Hence, yesterday's plebiscite, instead of being a binding mandate, merely amounted to Puerto Rico's people speaking out in a kind of vacuum. In an era when colonialism is dying, this country cannot afford to be so niggardly in extending democratic rights.

PUERTO RICO'S ELECTION

Probably little noticed amid the pages of election news in yesterday's papers was a little story from San Juan, Puerto Rico, announcing the election of Señor Luis Muñoz Marín as Governor of that United States territorial possession. It was a big day in Puerto Rico, though, and marked a forward step in this country's colonial policy. This was the first time the 2,000,000 American citizens of that offshore possession of ours had the right to choose their own Chief Executive

officer. Heretofore he has been appointed by the President from Washington.

Passage of the Butler-Crawford Bill giving the people of Puerto Rico the right to elect their Governor and giving him, in turn, the right to select his executive assistants was one of the more forward actions taken by the Eightieth Congress. It had been preceded by President Truman's appointment as Governor of the first native-born Puerto Rican to hold the office.

Election of a Democratic majority to the Eighty-first Congress should mean—if the Democrats live up to their platform promises—more legislation on our colonial problems. That platform said: "We urge immediate statehood for Hawaii and Alaska; immediate determination by the people of Puerto Rico as to their form of government and their ultimate status with respect to the United States; and the maximum degree of local self-government for the Virgin Islands, Guam and Samoa."

Governor-elect Marín ran on a platform urging temporary continuance of Puerto Rico's territorial status until such time as it is more economically stable, so there is no immediacy about Puerto Rico, but the other promises should be fulfilled. Hawaii and Alaska should be granted statehood. Citizen-ship and civil government should be extended to the residents of Guam, and probably also to the Samoans. The other possessions already have both. Doing justice to our own colonials should be part of our bipartisan foreign policy. Which justice is long overdue.

SAN JUAN FOOD DWINDLES

12 Perishable Cargoes Tied Up There by Strike

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 1 (P)—Twelve shiploads of perishable food are in the harbor awaiting unloading as a result of the 10-day-old Puerto Rican longshoremen's strike.

Antonia Vicens Rios, General Supply Administrator, said one week's food supplies were still available to the inhabitants but that some important items—including vegetables, grains and lard—would be scarce if the strike continued beyond that time.

Representatives of shipping companies and the International Longshoremen's Association will meet again tomorrow at the Governor's office.

The longshoremen originally demanded a 25 per cent increase over their present wage of 90 cents an hour. Friday they offered

to take a 15-cent increase and have the difference arbitrated. Shipping companies insist they are in no position to raise wages and declare the walkout violates their contract with the union.

Puerto Ricans' Influx by 1960 Put at Million

Ellis, Home From Survey, to Form Civic Group to Fit Migration Into City

By Tom O'Hara

Within the next twelve years 1,000,000 Puerto Ricans will have migrated to the United States, mainland, most of them settling in New York City, John Ellis, defeated Republican-Liberal candidate for Congress in the 18th Congress District, said yesterday on his return from a three-week survey trip to Puerto Rico. It is an "absolute must," he warned, that the city be prepared to meet this influx.

Mr. Ellis made the trip with his own funds to familiarize himself with Puerto Rican government activity on the home island. After conversations with insular officials, including a friendly reception by Luis Muñoz-Marian, newly elected Governor of Puerto Rico, and many others, Mr. Ellis announced that, acting "as a private citizen," he will form a committee of church, civic and school leaders to help this great migration fit into New York City living.

"The committee," said Mr. Ellis, "must be non-political and bipartisan. This migration is a community problem removed from all politics. Along present lines, particularly in the 18th Congress District, it has been a potential football."

Since there are no "artificial barriers" this tremendous migration, particularly to New York City, is inevitable, Mr. Ellis said. The insular government, he said, has started a broad educational and housing program for stay-at-homes and those on their way here. Their migration is made certain, he said, by the economy of the island.

Puerto Rican government figures show that some 250,000 islanders have already arrived, mostly in New York City. By 1960, the government estimates, an additional 750,000 persons will have moved to the United States. The islanders' desire to come here was spurred by the war-time practice of the Department of Agriculture

of bringing in 5,000 farm workers each year. The basic sugar industry employs islanders only from December to April.

To equip these migrants, the insular government has opened a broad industrial training program both to train stay-at-homes for its promotional program to attract small, diversified industries to Puerto Rico and for migration.

Unless there is a further educational, housing and health program here, the social problems, especially in New York, will be great, Mr. Ellis said. He praised the efforts of the insular government office here at 1880 Broadway to help the migrants meet problems here. Mr. Ellis allowed himself one political remark in commenting on this office's work.

"It's no longer necessary for a Puerto Rican to go to Marcan-tonio 'for help,' an insular government official said to Mr. Ellis, after describing the office's diverse functions. The official's remark referred to Representative Vito Marcantonio, the American Labor incumbent in the 18th Congress District, whom Mr. Ellis accused in the recent campaign of doing little more than helping the heavy Puerto Rican population in the district obtain welfare grants.

PUERTO RICAN EXODUS ON

Emigration Here Has Cut Population Increase

SAN JUAN, P. R. (P)—The net annual increase in population in Puerto Rico has been cut down nearly 30 per cent during the last three years, due to the fact that emigration, especially to New York, has kept up steadily, according to official statistics offered by the Statistics Division of the Puerto Rican Bureau of the Budget.

These figures reveal that from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1948, the total leaving the island was 33,277 in excess of the total arriving. During that period in 1947 the number leaving was 23,909 in excess of the number coming in.

The Bureau of the Budget indicated that should this emigration continue for the next few years its effect upon Puerto Rico's excess population would be noticeable. It is believed that the emigration will continue due to the high interest among Puerto Ricans in finding better jobs in the United States, coupled with the fact that the insular government's Labor Department now has a division to help persons get adequate jobs with United States firms.

TEACHERS WILL GET

PUERTO RICAN VIEW

Workshop' on Island Planned
to Aid City in the Education

of Migrants Here
Mar. 1-19-48

35 TO BE IN SUMMER UNIT

Plans Made by 2 Universities
—Industry and Schools Will
Be Studied by Visitors

Through the cooperation of the University of Puerto Rico and New York University, a teachers' workshop will be conducted next summer in Puerto Rico in an effort to improve the educational program for Puerto Rican children in the New York metropolitan area. Ernest O. Melby, dean of the N. Y. U. School of Education, announced yesterday.

The workshop will be directed by Prof. Robert K. Speer, chairman of the School of Education's Department of Early Childhood and Elementary Education. The aim will be to familiarize New York school teachers with the cultural, social and economic backgrounds of their Puerto Rican pupils.

Admission to the workshop will be limited to about thirty-five teachers. Studies, conferences and investigations are planned.

Officials of the School of Education of the University of Puerto Rico will arrange meetings between the New York teachers and leaders in Puerto Rican education, health and welfare work, agriculture, art, science and business.

Scheduled to run from July 5 to Aug. 13, the workshop will include trips to the islands' sugar mills, coffee plantations, pineapple canneries and tobacco fields. Arrangements may be made for week-end visits to Haiti and the Virgin Islands.

"The unique social-educational problem created by the sudden presence of thousands of Puerto Rican children in the city schools is a matter of concern to every teacher," Professor Speer said.

"These children are American citizens who want and deserve an education. They need special help in adjusting to the different life and languages here. Teachers will

first-hand experience in Puerto Rico will be especially well equipped to give help."

The professor reported that the workshop would include a study of the Puerto Rican education system. The University of Puerto Rico will aid by operating in the summer a model school for small children. Puerto Rican schools are expected to be open during the last two weeks of the workshop.

City College's School of Education will offer in the spring term three new courses designed for teachers of children of Puerto Rican descent. Dr. Egbert M. Turner, dean of the school, announced yesterday.

The courses will be "Meeting the Needs of Children of Puerto Rican Descent," "Teaching Basic English to Non-English Speaking Children" and "Intercultural Education." They will be presented at the School of Business, 17 Lexington Avenue, in thirty classroom lecture hours.

Registration will be in Room 1113 of the School of Business on Feb. 2 to 7 from 3:30 to 5 P. M. except on Saturday, from 9:30 A. M. to noon.

PUERTO RICO HAPPY

OVER SAY AT POLLS

Island People This Fall Will
Elect Own Governor for First
Time—Guessing Widespread

NEWSPAPERS HOLD ALOOF

Press Generally Feels Choice
Rests With Munoz Marin,
Accepted Political Boss

By LEE E. COOPER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 24—The people of this congested island are excited and pleased as they prepare to go to the polls this fall to elect their own Governor for the first time.

Perhaps never in history has a Puerto Rican election aroused so much interest. Speculation over the possible choice of the new titular head of the Government is rife among the townsmen of San Juan and Ponce as well as among the jibaros of the cane fields at Fajardo and Aguirre.

Thus far, however, discussion of the election issues and the probable candidates has been neglected by the insular newspapers. Much more news is carried about the forthcoming national vote in the States.

This surprising situation arises from the fact that the papers apparently are content to wait until the candidates are selected by the party conventions in August.

It is also due to the universal conviction that the man chosen by Luis Muñoz Marin, head of the Popular Democratic party and president of the Puerto Rican Senate, as the nominee of his party will be elected overwhelmingly.

Although anything could happen in this center of demonstrative, responsive people, as things stand today Luis Muñoz Marin is the undisputed boss of the island. He could have the top office here himself if he wanted it, and his choice will be the party's choice. Some observers estimate that the Popular Democratic party now controls six of every seven votes.

The party leader told THE NEW YORK TIMES this week that he and a score of political friends had purchased El Universal, well-known tabloid, but he was careful to explain that the party itself had not acquired the paper.

In its handling of the news El Universal will become "independent and non-partisan," he declared, but editorially it will plump for the Popular Democratic cause. Mr. Muñoz Marin will be the editor, and will write some of the partisan material.

He indicated that in the handling of the news the paper would be "conservative, as is El Mundo," San Juan daily which has not always seen eye-to-eye with the Administration. It looked as if El Mundo was in for stiff competition, and it appeared also that El Universal might change its format to become an eight-column newspaper.

"Reform, Liberty, Industry"

Directly from his interview with this correspondent, Mr. Muñoz Marin went to the offices of his newspaper "to introduce the new business manager to the staff." The manager is Campos del Toro, former Attorney General on the island.

Mr. Muñoz Marin indicated that he did not desire to run for the Governorship. Asked if he wanted the office, or was content to stay as President of the Senate and keep his present political power, he replied:

"I can answer both of those questions at once—No!"

He added that his group would continue to carry forward its program of "land reform, liberty and industrial development."

In some American circles hope was expressed that the party leader would not step out of his present role, but would favor Jesus T. Piñero, the present Governor, who was appointed in 1946 by President Truman as the first native ruler of the island. Mr. Truman's choice was a popular one, particularly since it represented a further step toward insular independence.

Puerto Rican leaders realize, however, that it would be a good idea to have as the next Governor a man who would be favorably accepted in Washington because of the many connections still existing between the island and the Federal Government.

It is recognized here that favorable action on the proposed RFC loan of \$200,000,000 for insular industrial development and public improvements might hinge on the choice for the Governorship. It also was recalled that President Truman on his recent visit to Puerto Rico paid marked attention to Senior Piñero and referred to him as "my good friend."

Party Long in Power

Munoz Marin insisted, however, that he "did not know yet" whom he would recommend for the nomination, and naively explained that it was "all up to the party convention."

The Popular Democrats have been in political control since 1940. In that year they won by a narrow margin, but in 1944 they gained a sweeping victory. They are the strongest in the country districts, where the party leader is held in high favor.

In the eight years prior to 1940 the leading party was a coalition of the conservative Republican Unionists and Socialists, but these are now divided. The Tripartistas of 1940, which included some Republicans and Socialists, has split up and now is composed chiefly of Liberals, offering no effective opposition.

Some of the Nationalist leaders, jailed several years ago on charges of attempting to overthrow the Government, have returned to the hustings, without noticeable results. Pedro Albizu Campos again is making occasional fiery speeches, but was not around when the island greeted President Truman.

Puerto Rico Winning Long Battle

Against Disease; Death Rate Falls

Major Epidemics Yield to Health Measures

of Government and Private Agencies

—Births Stay Near World's Peak

The average family population. The average family consists of 5.3 persons, as compared with about 3.7 in the United States. The population density has risen to 600 persons per square mile against about 44 in the States.

Luis Muñoz Marin, leader of the Popular Democratic party and political boss of the island, smiles indulgently when he hears any suggestion that efforts be made to hold down the birth rate in order that the average child might enjoy better opportunities and a higher standard of living.

"We have no intention of 'plowing under' our crop of babies," he replies. "The solution of our problem rests in higher incomes, crop diversification, higher production of goods and industrialization."

The average income on the island, while still low in comparison with wage standards on the mainland, has more than doubled in the last decade. It is now reported to be about \$600. General economic conditions in this part of the world, and the Puerto Rican minimum wage law of 1945 have been factors in this rise.

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By LEE E. COOPER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 24—Puerto Rico is rapidly overcoming its unhappy reputation as a disease-ridden island. Heroic efforts of the insular and Federal Government health agencies, the Rockefeller Foundation and private interests at last are bearing fruit. Although stomach ailments, the leading cause of death, dropped in 1946, with a net increase of 63,000 in

Mr. Muñoz Marin points to the doubled consumption of rice, one of the staple items of the diet of the jibaro, in the last decade, and the increased consumption of sugar (120,000 tons this year) as evidence that the people are "eating and living better."

Water Still a Problem

The work and example of the United States military authorities here have helped to improve conditions in many areas. Military planes at intervals fly over installations with life-saving sprays which also spread into civilian neighborhoods.

The natives seem to have built up an immunity to certain diseases from long exposure to the dangers in insanitary slum districts. The cleansing power of the hot sun, the tides and heavy rains have been merciful influences in congested areas without water and sanitary facilities. Some of the slum families are moving to better quarters in public housing at low rents.

The island still has a long way to go in the matter of pure water and pure milk. Visitors and many of the natives carefully refrain from drinking even the reservoir water in the small towns and even in most of the large cities. There is a bottled soft-drink stand on every country road doing a land-office business all year in this tropical climate. Pasteurization plants are opening here and there, but at a painfully slow rate.

Even the better hotels must fight constantly against the invasion of waterfront rats and roaches. But larger restaurants happily are beginning to display signs showing that they have the approval of the Department of Health.

University Closed in Puerto Rico After Turmoil

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO—

(U.P.)—The University of Puerto Rico was closed Saturday for the remainder of the current term after a week of demonstrations by striking nationalist students. Thirty-five students have been arrested.

The closing was decided at a meeting of Governor Jesus Pinero, University Chancellor Jaime Benitez, Senate President Luis Muñoz Marin, Maj. Gen. Roy Porter, Commander U. S. Army Antilles Dept., Brig. Gen. Luis Raul Esteves, commander of the national guard, and Insular Police Chief Col. Salvador T. Roig.

Unconfirmed reports said they had decided to declare martial law if student disorders continue. Benitez announced that non-

striking students would receive full credits for the term. According to university officials, they include 60 per cent of the 6,000 student body.

Normally, the term would have expired in two weeks for the Summer vacations. Student agitation began April 15 after Benitez refused to allow Nationalist Leader Pedro Albizu Campos to speak at the university auditorium. Nationalist and Communist students immediately demanded the resignation of Benitez and their demonstrations resulted in the university being closed.

It reopened on May 3, but the nationalist insurrection flared up again and some 2,000 students walked out of classrooms vowing not to return until Benitez resigned or was removed. On May 5, police had to use tear gas to break up a demonstration and arrested seven of the leaders on charges of "unlawful assembly."

Puerto Rican Study

New Yorkers have made little effort to understand the Puerto Ricans who have migrated to their city in the boom years. The newcomers, they grumble, are crowding into already crowded tenements, competing through labor contractors for jobs, and increasing relief rolls.

New Yorkers are wrong, according to Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research. Released June 15, its representative study of the 160,000 to 200,000 Puerto Rican migrants to New York revealed that their households average a little more than one person to a room; that 91 per cent of the laborers arrived here without prior arrangement for jobs, and that only 6 per cent of the adults interviewed were relief cases.

Nevertheless, the Puerto Rican invasion has created new problems for the city's public-school teachers. The migrants' 13,914 school children, baffled by the strange language and unfamiliar surroundings, in turn perplex their teachers.

Last week 26 of the city's public-school teachers and four New York University students were being given a chance for a better understanding of their charges. They arrived by plane in Puerto Rico to get a firsthand picture of its customs and institutions by way of a workshop-field study course jointly sponsored by New York University and the University of Puerto Rico.

In six weeks they were scheduled to review Puerto Rico's history, economics, politics, religion, educational system, and arts. Besides listening to lectures by out-

standing native leaders, the teacher-students were expected to see for themselves the small, squalid shacks from which countless Puerto Ricans emerge, luxurious hotels for tourists, puny mountainside farms, rich sugar and coffee plantations, and industrial plants.

When they return from their sightseeing and study, Prof. Robert K. Speer of the New York University School of Education, who heads the group, believes the teachers will be prepared to devise programs to help Puerto Rican children make better adjustments to New York life. "These children," he pointed out, "are American citizens who want and deserve an education."

PINERO CITES GAINS BY PUERTO RICANS

Here to Inspect Migration Bureau He Urges Positive View of Island by Americans

Gov. Jesus Pinero of Puerto Rico asked the American people yesterday to take a positive view of his country, which he said was making great strides in building homes for the working people and in modern industrial developments destined to change the tide of the island from poverty to prosperity.

On hand to inspect the offices of the Department of Labor of the Government of Puerto Rico Employment and Migration Bureau, 1881 Broadway, the Governor had arrived a few hours earlier from Washington, where he had stayed four days striking up old acquaintances, he said, with Federal officials "for the purpose of selling the new look of the island to the American people."

Presents \$1,000 to P. A. L.

He was on hand to present to the Police Athletic League a check for \$1,000 raised by the Spanish Newspapermen's Committee of the Spanish-American communities in Harlem, the Bronx and Brooklyn. The gift was accepted "with gratitude" by James B. Nolan, Sixth Deputy Police Commissioner and head of the Juvenile Aid Bureau and president of the league. The donation was also hailed by Manuel Cabranes, director of the employment bureau, as "the first time we have been able to come together as a group for our own interests."

The Governor contrasted "your conditions in the United States which seem to be in the doldrums," with the drive to improve living conditions in Puerto Rico. He praised American interests in in-

vesting in island industrial possibilities that he described as "the only answer to all the problems that annoy us on both sides." He voiced regret that he had not had time to see Mayor O'Dwyer on this trip.

Waxing eloquent about housing, he said that "for the first time," the people in Puerto Rico would be able to get for \$4,000 a house with two bedrooms, a parlor and a bathroom in a new community in the outskirts of San Juan. Streets, sidewalks, sewers, electric lights are being installed and new public schools "with modern ideas" are being built in the community. Governor Pinero said.

Notes Other Gains Being Made

Other signs of progress, he said, included a "new TVA" in the hydroelectric plant now under construction, the construction of a modern hotel with 300 air-conditioned double rooms intended as a bid to the tourist trade, and the reformed educational system projected with the aid of Columbia University. He said that 6,500 vocational students would be trained on the island annually.

"The Puerto Rican people have been hurt by unfortunate publicity—a situation that has come to every migrant group, whether Irish, Jewish or Italian, until people came to know them better," he said.

Incomplete office records of migration statistics revealed an increase in two-way migrations of about 5,000 agricultural workers who come to the continent in April and return to the island in November to harvest tropical crops. With the approval of the island Government, the office predicted the development of inter-island commerce "with an eye on South American trade if we can obtain for the island industries, raw materials for island manufacture and consumption."

Puerto Rico U Students Stage

Riotous Rally

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Sept. 27 (U.P.)—Five hundred students walked out of the University of Puerto Rico today in a demonstration which threatened renewal of last spring's riotous general strikes.

The demonstrators marched from the campus into the college town of Rio Piedras, singing and shouting insulting remarks about University Chancellor Jaime Benitez.

In the central square at Rio Piedras, the students assembled for a "strategy meeting" to plan their

next move. More than 200 uniformed police and 60 plainclothesmen, under the command of Puerto Rican Police Chief Salvador T. Roig guarded the university against possible violence, and others patrolled the area in trucks and cars.

The demonstration was led by members of the "University Crusade," an organization headed by students who were suspended or expelled after the spring riots.

WILL STUDY PUERTO RICO 19 City School Teachers Fly for Six-Week Survey

Nineteen city school teachers led by Dr. Robert Speer, Professor of Elementary and Early Childhood Education at New York University, departed at 9:01 A. M. yesterday from La Guardia Field on a Pan-American World Airways plane for a six-week study of Puerto Rico's cultural and educational systems.

The group was the first of several to visit Puerto Rico this summer under the auspices of New York University and the University of Puerto Rico.

"The sudden influx of Puerto Ricans into New York has created new problems in the public school system of the city," Dr. Speer said. "Some problems are due to lack of understandings by our teachers as to the background of Puerto Rican pupils. This situation is recognized by both Puerto Rico and New York and to help overcome some of the problems this program was worked out jointly by the two universities."

THREE PUERTO RICAN PARTIES NOMINATED

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Aug. 16.

—Three Puerto Rican political parties nominated candidates today for the first governor election in the island's history.

The Popular party nominated Luis Muñoz Marin for governor and chose Antonio Fernos Isern for the post of resident commissioner in Washington.

The Independence party nominated Dr. Francisco Susoni for governor and selected Rafael Arjona Siaca for commissioner in Washington.

The Socialist party nominated Martin Travieso for governor.

An election by Puerto Ricans of their own governor was provided by the US Congress last year as a step toward greater home rule. The first election will be held in November. Jesus T. Pinero, the present governor, is the first Puerto Rican to serve in that post. He was appointed by President Truman.

MR. TRUMAN AT SAN JUAN

If political freedom were all that Puerto Rico needed or wanted, the people of that lovely island would have been fully satisfied by the kindly words President Truman addressed to them on his arrival at San Juan yesterday. They already have the right, under a law Mr. Truman signed last August, to choose their own Government by popular vote. Yesterday Mr. Truman said, as he has before, that they should also have the right "to determine for themselves Puerto Rico's political relationship to the continental United States." If a sufficient number of them desire statehood or complete independence, there is no reason to doubt they can have either one. *New York N.Y.*

Political freedom isn't everything. Nearly fifty years ago General Miles, arriving with an army of liberation, which, unlike some modern armies of the same name, actually liberated, promised that the United States would "promote prosperity" in the island. Yesterday President Truman spoke graciously of Puerto Rico's "achievements" in contrast with her problems. One of the achievements has helped to produce the major problem. The death rate has been about cut in half since 1898, and this, with a slightly increased birth-rate, has produced overpopulation. Two million people are trying to support themselves on the same land which supported less than one million in 1898. If present trends continue, the number will be three million in 1965.

Mass emigration is one solution, but not a final one. When the emigration centers on New York City it is not even a satisfactory one for the emigrants. Puerto Rican workers, unemployed at home or employed at desperately low wages, need new industries. And Puerto Rico cannot pull new industries out of a hat without continued and even increased American aid. Whatever her political status, Puerto Rico will need for a long time to come the good will, tangibly expressed, which President Truman carried to San Juan yesterday. *San. 2-23-48*

Puerto Ricans Should Decide Relationship With U.S.—Truman

BY ERNEST B. VACCARO

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 21 — (AP) — President Truman told Puerto Ricans in an address Saturday they should have the right to determine their relationship with

the U. S.

Te president arrived here at 9:22 a.m. on his plane, the "Sacred Cow," after a flight that began at Key West at 4:08 a.m.

Accompanied by Fleet Adm. William D. Leahy, his chief of staff and former governor of Puerto Rico, and by other White House aids, the president was met at Isla Grande Airport by his appointee, Gov. Jesus T. Pinero.

Hundreds of school children cheered and applauded as the president, Gov. Pinero at his side, briskly inspected a guard of honor, then mounted the speaking stand to make his address.

The president said the appointment of Pinero, Puerto Rico's first island-born governor, was only a step toward an "increasing measure of self-government."

"I have said to the Congress several times—and I repeat it here—that the Puerto Rican people should have the right to determine for themselves Puerto Rico's relationship to the U. S.," he continued.

"Freedom is a word which is found in every language. Equality means more than mere political emancipation." *San. 2-22-48*

THE CROWD, STANDING behind a rope, showed its greatest enthusiasm when the president walked about 100 yards along the line after his address. He smiled and waved. The crowd waved back and shouted "Hello" and "Viva." Some threw flowers.

Mr. Truman is the fourth president to visit the island since it became a U. S. possession in 1898. This is his sixth trip away from the U. S. mainland since 1945. His other visits taking him to Potsdam, Bermuda, Mexico City, Ottawa and Rio de Janeiro.

Puerto Ricans Cheer Truman's 'Freedom' Talk

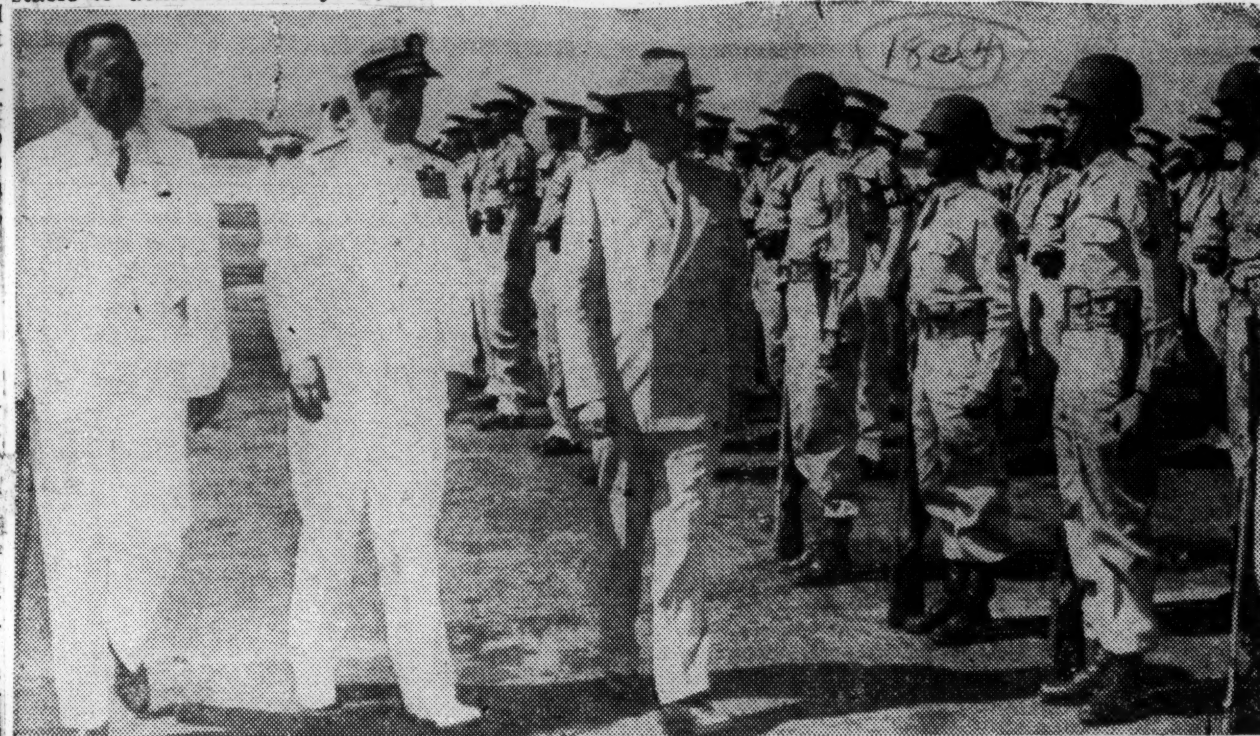
SAN JUAN, Feb. 21—(INS)—Fifty thousand Puerto Ricans cheered President Truman Saturday when he told them they should have increasing self-government and political freedom.

Upon landing at the Isla Grande Air Base in San Juan from Key West, Fla., the President declared: *Atlantic City, N.J.*

"I have said to the Congress several times—and I repeat it here—that the Puerto Rican people should have the right to determine for themselves Puerto Rico's political relationship to the Continental United States." *San. 2-22-48*

The pro-statehood minority in the Caribbean Island possession found comfort in the President's statements that "Puerto Rico is a member of our national family" and "differing languages and cul-

tural backgrounds are not an obstacle to democratic unity." *San.*



President Truman inspects the National Guard at San Juan, Puerto Rico, accompanied by Gov. Jesus Pinero (left) and Vice Adm. D. E. Barbey, Commandant of the Caribbean.

Islands Hail Truman As Civil Rights Champion

TRUMAN PLEDGES VOICE ON STATUS TO PUERTO RICANS

CARLOTTE AMALIE, V.I.

A dapper, white-clad, sun-tanned President Truman received a happy welcome to the Virgin Islands yesterday as the "champion of human rights."

His recent civil rights proposals to Congress—which brought protests from Southern Democrats back home—evoked cheers from this island possession.

Negro Governor William H. Hastie, whom Truman appointed to office, was his official host. Driving to Emancipation Park, Truman voiced the conviction that freedom goes beyond the mere abolition of slavery, which occurred in the then Danish Virgin Islands 100 years ago. *Mon. 2-23-48*

Unveiling a plaque commemorating the anniversary, he asserted that "freedom has been won and lost many times," and the struggle for it is unending.

The President spoke from a band stand under a sign reading:

"Welcome President Truman, Champion of human rights."

He Is Cheered at San Juan for Stating They Should Frame Own Political Destiny

FOR CHOICE BY ISLANDERS

President Hailed by Big Crowd as Plane Alights From Key West—Sees Slum Area

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 21—President Truman told the people of Puerto Rico, who accorded him a hearty, boisterous welcome here today, that they should have the

right to determine their own political destiny. *San.*

Thus, on his first visit to this island possession, the Chief Executive reaffirmed his pledge in his recent special message on civil rights. In that document he had urged Congress "that the people of Puerto Rico should be allowed to choose their form of government and their ultimate status with respect to the United States."

Everywhere the President went during a two-hour tour of this Spanish-speaking island, it was "Bienvenido Señor Truman." The people applauded him as the first American President to appoint a native, Jesus T. Pinero, as Governor of their island.

Mr. Truman had also signed last August the Elective Governor bill, which, beginning next November, will permit the population here to decide by ballot who should govern them. *Mon. 2-22-48*

Cheered at Airport

Consequently, they cheered frequently and loudly when he landed this morning at Isla Grande Naval Air Station at 10:22 A. M., local time. He flew here in his plane, the Sacred Cow, from Key West, which he had left at 4 A. M., Eastern standard time.

The guns of four Army tanks roared a salute of twenty-one guns

as the plane came into view. Several thousand Puerto Ricans, including many children with school banners, were waiting. The President mounted a stand to address them and to promise their ultimate influence toward their goal. *San. 2-22-48*

Progress Is Reviewed

The President reviewed progress already made in Puerto Rico and added: "What has been accomplished so far is only a beginning. Cooperation between the insular government and the Federal Government can and should increase. It should

as the plane came into view. Several thousand Puerto Ricans, including many children with school banners, were waiting. The President mounted a stand to address them and to promise their ultimate influence toward their goal. *San. 2-22-48*

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have the form of friendly help from the continent. It should also be based on the capability of the people of Puerto Rico to help themselves. The progress made on the island in the past few years demonstrates beyond question the ability of the people of Puerto Rico to do so." *Sun. 2-22-48*

When he had finished his speech, President Truman decided to pass in front of the crowd, which was waving and clapping hands. He doffed his hat and walked in front of the people, who were standing behind a rope barrier. He even paused a few seconds when he was importuned to pose for an amateur's movie camera.

At one point Mr. Truman was showered with roses, carnations and hibiscus tossed by some women. It had rained in the morning and there were a couple of large puddles in the President's path. He sloshed through, unheeding, dampening the new brown shoes he was wearing. *Sun. 2-22-48*

Visits a Slum Area

The President saw a number of elements of the island's economy after his reception at the Naval base. First, in his open car, he passed through the slum area, El Fanguito, filled with acres of rundown shacks. Families stood in the muddy roads or at their windows to wave at Mr. Truman. Then the long motorcade moved through rugged hills.

Nothing marred the wholehearted welcome, and there were some signs in English reading, "Long Live President Truman," and "Welcome, President Truman."

Somewhere in San Juan a group of university students was reported to be picketing for independence, but there was no sign of them along the President's long route.

Pedro Albizu Campos, the Nationalist leader once convicted of conspiracy against the Government, has been actively speaking lately, but he was not in evidence today. *Sun. 2-22-48*

The President inspected a number of industrial projects sponsored by the Porto Rico Industrial Development Company, a Government corporation. He was accompanied on the tour by J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, Governor Pinero and other officials.

Governor Pinero gave him a luncheon and this evening held a reception for Mr. Truman which was attended by several hundred guests. Tonight Mr. Truman gave a buffet dinner to the Governor and other officials on the Presidential yacht Williamsburg.

Tomorrow morning the President will depart at 4 o'clock for St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands for a similar inspection trip.

Promises to Puerto Rico

THE brass bands were playing when President Truman stepped ashore the U. S. colony of Puerto Rico last week. *The Worker - N.Y. N.Y.*

Truman's visit to this hell-hole of the Sugar-Trust was, of course, timed for the coming elections. The President



was carefully arranged to have his picture taken with some Negroes in the background. *Sun. 2-29-48*

Truman will have a tough time selling his election smile to the 2,000,000 Puerto Ricans who constitute the Wall Street colony in the Caribbean.

The Puerto Ricans want independence, not empty promises. They want to speak Spanish in their schools—but Truman vetoed a bill which their legislature passes providing the teaching of their native tongue in the schools.

Since it has only colonial status, Puerto Rico is exempt from even the mild wage-and-hours laws passed in the USA.

As a result, needleworkers get 12 cents an hour for eye-destroying sewing, and sugar field slaves are paid about \$1.80 A DAY by the Morgan-controlled sugar corporations who own every inch of cultivatable land.

The Puerto Ricans live in slums so hideous that thousands of them migrate to the terrible slums of New York as a way of "improving" their lot. *2-29-48*

An economic stranglehold grips the island and its people. They can't develop their own industries or their own commerce. Wall Street owns, gives the orders, enjoys all the preferences, and drains off all the profits.

This has been going on for forty-seven years now, despite all promises for some future independence.

Truman's promises to the Puerto Ricans are as empty as his promises to the Negro people at home, or his promises to the Jewish people in Palestine.

In fact, they are as empty as his promises to the entire American public.

The President's Address

YORK TIMES, Feb. 21—The of the address by President Truman upon his arrival here today:

Governor Pinero, friends and fellow citizens: I am very happy to visit Puerto Rico at last. As you know, I planned to come here last year, and had to give it up. Now I am making the trip I have anticipated with so much pleasure. For a brief moment I can enjoy

the beauty of your island, your rich cultural traditions, and your gracious hospitality, and I can see for myself the great progress you are making in improving the welfare of your people.

I am anxious, too, to talk with Governor Pinero and President of the Senate Munoz-Marin. One of my greatest satisfactions was the nomination of my good friend Pinero to be the Governor of Puerto Rico. *Sun. 2-22-48*

I believe very strongly in local self-government, and the nomination of an island-born Governor

was a significant step toward the increasing measure of self-government in Puerto Rico to which we are all committed.

I have been keenly interested in Puerto Rico for many years. I know of many strides you have made and something about the problems you face and have overcome. In these efforts, the people of the continental United States and of Puerto Rico have been allied as partners.

The Federal Government has supplied financial help. But your own efforts, especially during the past few years, have enlarged the economic opportunities of your people, have attracted new industries, and have improved your educational and health facilities.

Joint Action for Democracy

This is a relationship which is mutually beneficial. It is the democratic way of collaboration between friendly peoples. It represents what the American people are trying to encourage in the world at large. It is a relationship in which we take pride because the services we perform for each other are directed toward raising the standards of living of all our people.

Your program of industrial and agricultural development, your inducements to industrial enterprise, your program of training and placement for young men and women who wish to go to the mainland are all highly resourceful and give to the continental United States and to all the world an example of American democracy working effectively to meet and solve its problems.

What has been accomplished so far is only a beginning. Cooperation between the insular government and the Federal Government can and should increase. It should have the form of friendly help from the continent. It should also be based on the capability of the people of Puerto Rico to help themselves.

The progress made on the island in the past few years demonstrates beyond question your ability to do so.

Within this framework, the peoples of Puerto Rico and the mainland have a unique demonstration for the world. Differing languages and differing cultural backgrounds are not an obstacle to democratic unity. Such differences can provide the basis for a richer and stronger democracy.

Right to Determine Ties

"Freedom" is a word which is found in every language. "Equality" means more than mere political emancipation. I have said to the Congress several times—and I repeat it here—that the Puerto Rican people should have the right to determine for themselves Puerto Rico's political relationship to the Continental United States. *Sun. 2-22-48* Too often we have had our attention directed to Puerto Rico's problems. We have heard too little of your achievements. In less than half a century you have

raised your wages and standard of living, have developed universal free schooling, highways, hospitals, utilities and all the other institutions of modern society.

More than that—today, under the leadership of Governor Pinero and President of the Senate Munoz-Marin, you are presenting an example to the world of modern democracy acting through your elected representatives to better your living conditions, to provide employment, education, health and economic security for yourselves and your children.

Unity in Meeting Problems

In both Puerto Rico and the mainland, we Americans are seeking and finding the solution to these problems in the democratic, American way—by courage, imagination and cooperation. Imagination gives us the vision to see our problems clearly. Courage makes us bold to act as the needs of the people require, cooperation keeps us working together so that our united strength overcomes all obstacles.

This is the democratic approach to the problem of national existence in the modern world. It is the effort of your people to use the instrument of government to better each person's way of life, which identifies Puerto Rico and its people with the Continental United States. *Sun. 2-22-48*

We have a great common heritage. We are trying to solve similar problems in a similar way. My message to you today is one of good will, of pride in your achievements as a part of our national family, and of optimism for the future. *New York N.Y.*

As you go on to an ever increasing measure of participation in the guidance of your own destiny, I bring you the greetings and best wishes of all our fellow Americans, who share your problems and rejoice in your success. *2-22-48*

TRINIDAD DEVELOPS BAUXITE BUSINESS

long been big business on Aruba, which has no oil of its own.

Island Does Not Mine Ore but Handles the Product From Mainland Sources.

Trinidad, well known for the black asphalt that flows from its bubbling Pitch Lake, is developing a new business—handling bauxite, the ore from which lightweight aluminum is extracted.

Paradoxically, no bauxite is mined on Trinidad, says the National Geographic Society. But because tidewater rivers are shallow in Surinam and British Guiana, on the neighboring South American mainland, two small bays on Trinidad's coast serve as centers of bauxite storage and transfer.

For many years shallow-draft steamers have taken on bauxite for the United States aluminum industry at Moengo, 70 miles inland from the Surinam coast. Paranam, 25 miles up the Surinam River, is a newer mineside bauxite port.

Threading slowly downstream from such ports the small ships cross the ocean bar which defies dredging deeper than 19 feet, and carry their cargoes 500 miles coastwise to Trinidad's Tembladora Bay, three miles west of Port of Spain, the capital.

Similarly, British ships have carried bauxite from British Guiana river ports to Chaguaramas Bay, west of Tembladora. At ports which were no more than piers until World War II, the bauxite was transferred to cargo liners bound for North American and European ports.

United States Marines moved in to protect the Surinam mines from Nazi depredation late in 1941. Bauxite production was quadrupled from the Guianas at the war-time peak. Liberty ships, pressed into bauxite service, picked up half loads at the mines, combined them to make full loads for the run north from Trinidad.

Postwar bauxite production in the Guianas, although well below the 1943 peak, is far above the pre-war volume. Transfer of cargo from river to ocean steamers cannot practically be eliminated. Consequently, Trinidad's Tembladora is being built into a big bauxite transfer and storage port. Shallow-draft ships, to be partly and perhaps entirely of aluminum construction, will make the best of river limitations.

Thus, on a small scale, bauxite is becoming to Trinidad what petroleum is to Aruba, tiny Netherlands island 580 miles west of Trinidad. Venezuela's crude oil has

Trinidad

TOURISTS IN TRINIDAD



The Times New York, N.Y.
Coconut peddler and his donkey cart.

Ewing Galloway

TRINIDAD COSMOS

Tropical Isle Is Also a World Crossroads

By ODEN and OLIVIA MEEKER

PORT-OF-SPAIN—Down at the end of the long arc of the West Indies, Trinidad is a transportation crossroads and the busiest port in the Antilles. It is getting busier now that the cruise ships are coming back. En route to Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and the Guianas, and a junction for air service to Tobago and Barbados, Trinidad is a lively, green, mountainous, tropical isle with a great many attractions to beguile the wanderer.

Trinidad has a sharp, highly seasoned cosmopolitan character all its own. The population is a mixture of African, Indian, European and Chinese. There are even a few Egyptians running around.

In Port-of-Spain, at the Shadakh Mohammedan Barber Salon, liberally decorated with the

portraits of Indian film stars, one can get a "boy haircut" for 36 cents and a "man haircut" for 48 cents. The town is littered with such old creole establishments as The Peep of Day Bar, Chiclet Cafe, Knickerbocker Lunch Room and Bombay Fashions. There are also Tagliaferri's Pharmacy, Serrão's Beverages and lots of patisseries. R. J. J. Clamens, proprietor of the Trinidad Kleanery and Dyery, calls himself a Franco-Venezuelan-British-Yankee.

Island's Artistic Life

Out of the Trinidad melting-pot has sprung a creative life of unusual vitality. There are brilliant local singers, dancers, painters, musicians, jewelers, costumers and chefs. Most familiar to Americans are the Calypso musicians, of whom the best are King Radio, The Roaring Lion and Atilla the Hun. Atilla is presently City Councilman from the South Ward, a post to which he was elected on an all-Calypso ticket.

Calypso music may be heard in the Calypsonians' "tents" (small temporary halls) during the few weeks before Carnival; at the Trinidad Country Club and the Perseverance Club on boat nights; or occasionally on board the cruise vessels themselves. The Trinidad

Carnival, held during the two days before Lent each year, is perhaps the least publicized but the most colorful in the hemisphere.

The gastronomic traveler may want to investigate Port-of-Spain's Chinese restaurants. Most famous and most expensive is Kimling (the curried chicken is excellent), but we personally recommend Ling Nam. With about four hours' notice, the restaurant can prepare Chinese banquets ranging from \$1 to \$2 per person. Hotels charge up to \$1.60 for lunch and \$2 for dinner. Look for Trinidad creole specialties which occasionally turn up on the menus. And don't miss the great dish of the country, the roti, which is a curry of beef, shrimp, potato or other basic ingredient wrapped in a bland pancake.

One of the chief attractions of Port-of-Spain is the West Indian dance troupe of Beryl McBurnie, a young Trinidad girl who not too long ago had a career in New York night clubs under the name of Belle Rosette. Miss McBurnie has trained most of the excellent dancers in town, including the brothers Boscoe and Geoffrey Holder, who now have a first-rate troupe of their own and present floor shows at the attractive open-air Perseverance Club on nights when the cruise ships are in port. The Holder brothers are also excellent painters, concentrating on West Indian genre scenes and portraits.

Cruise Ships Return

The cruise ships are beginning to come back to Trinidad. Alcoa and the Delta Line each has three new air-conditioned vessels which look like floating cocktail lounges, and the Canadian National Steamship Company has its reconverted Lady ships on the Trinidad run. The island is also served by several airlines, among them Pan American, K. L. M., British International Airways and Air France.

Probably the best-known Port-of-Spain hotel is the Queens Park (\$6 single and \$11 double, without food). We liked the small places like the Monaco, which is somewhat less expensive and has a good French chef. Most attractive of all the local hostleries is the Pan American Guesthouse (\$5 and \$10 a day, with food), an old army barracks at Piarco Airport which has been redecorated with taste and imagination.

The most alert tourist bureau which we have yet encountered in three years of wandering through

the southern Americas is that of Trinidad and Tobago, managed by Wilson Minshall. The Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board maintains a new building for visitors at the Port-of-Spain waterfront, a mid-town office at 27 Henry Street and a refreshment pavillion and guide service in the Botanic Gardens across the Savannah from Queens Park.

Mud Volcanoes

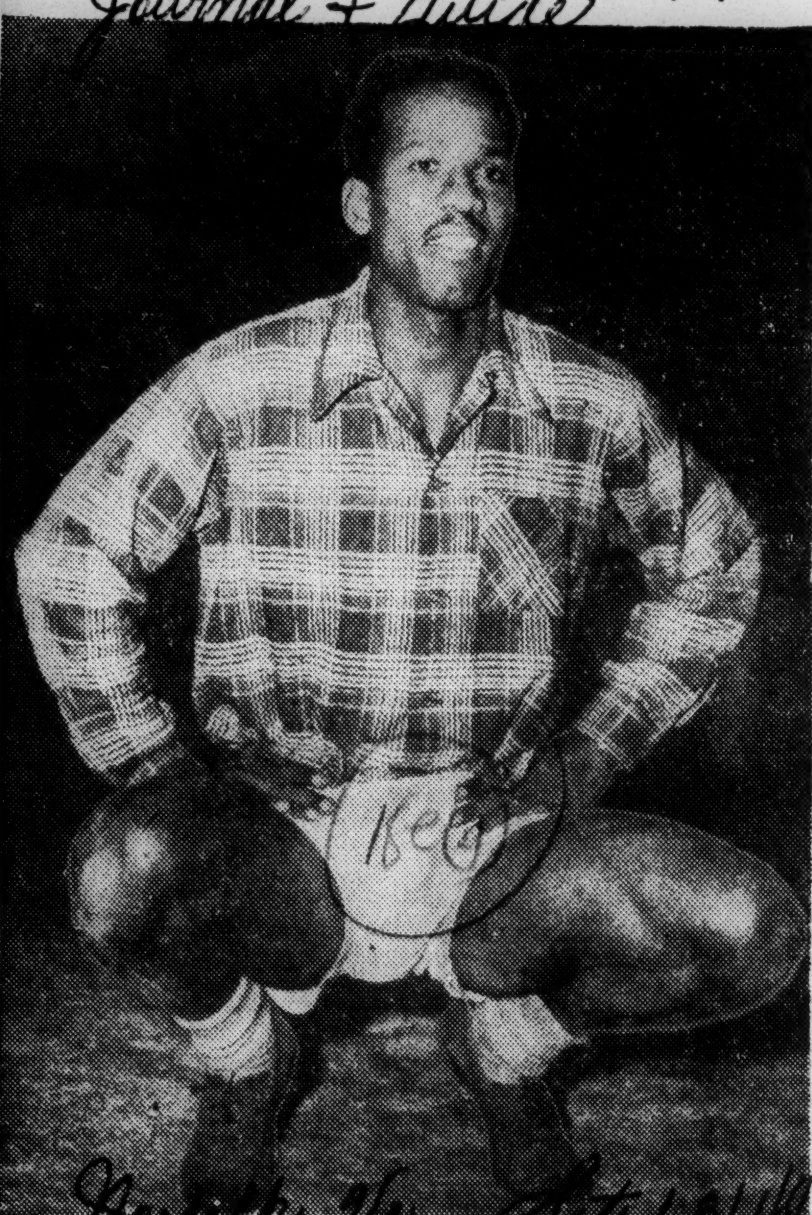
Visitors continue to be interested in Trinidad's famous Pitch Lake and its Mud Volcanoes but we prefer the handsome horseshoe beach at Maracas Bay, reached after a beautiful drive of two and one-half hours (\$5.60 for a four-passenger car). Perhaps the loveliest spot in Trinidad is Blue Basin, the goal of an excursion of similar length for the same price. At the Basin, in a hollow of green tropical mountains, a cascade of water tumbles into a clear pool where one may bathe.

The island of Tobago, a part of the single crown colony of Trinidad and Tobago, is served by planes of British International Airways. Tobago boasts an excellent hotel—the Robinson Crusoe—coral reefs for underwater goggling, and the only birds of paradise outside New Guinea, acclimated and sheltered in a Government sanctuary on Little Tobago Island.

Negro Priest Assists Pope's Representative

Port of Spain, Trinidad—Don Basil Matthews, Negro priest member of Trinidad's interracial Benedictine Abbey and founder of the Institute of Social Research at the Abbey, is one of 40 international authorities on specific fields listed in the latest supplement of the "International Who's Who." This brochure gives biographical sketches of 425 persons, but only 40 (of whom Dom Basil is one) are earmarked for publication in the next biennial volume of "Who's Who." He is given as an authority on anthropology (culture patterns in the Caribbean) and on Gregorian music.

West Indian May Run For Britain In Olympics



Marjorie Dent Candee
E. McDonald Bailey, swift Trinidad, BWI, sprinter, goes through a deep knee-bending exercise as he prepares for the Olympic games. Bailey, who holds the British 100-yard record of 9.6 seconds, will probably be a British entrant in the Olympics since, his services have been put at the disposal of the British government by the Trinidad Olympic Committee. He was unbeaten last season until he injured a thigh muscle.

Trinidad a Land Of Contrasts and Old Traditions

Marjorie Dent Candee
British in Character, Latin in Disposition; Winter Carnival Is Its Big Event

Trinidad, the last bead on the necklace of Leeward and Windward Islands in the Caribbean, with its polyglot population, its African music, Moslem mosques, Hindu

temples and Calypso singers, attracts seasoned travelers who are willing to put up with a few discomforts and inconveniences in order to see a kind of life that is different and picturesque.

If they can walk the streets of Port of Spain and not mind the beggars and the salesmen over-urgent to sell their silver trinkets, and if they can enjoy the sharp and somewhat bitter contrasts as pushcarts and donkey-drawn carts mingle with smart motorcars and trams on Frederick Street, they will find this city stimulating.

Ten degrees above the equator, Trinidad has been termed the "Land of the hummingbird," and the visitor may see one of these birds occasionally in the beautiful botanical gardens amid sacred fig

trees, raw beef trees, immortellenese, Creole, British, French and other exotic tropical plants and foliage.

Marjorie Dent Candee
British in character, Latin in disposition, Trinidad is steeped in the many traditions of its heterogeneous population. Shops close when cricket matches are scheduled, or proprietors keep open but listen to broadcasts with the same enthusiasm as North Americans do to baseball. Sweepstake tickets are sold on every street corner. One-third of the population of Trinidad is East Indian, the result of systematic immigration. Many of them own stores and cinemas and live in elaborate residences whose architecture is a curious blend of Victorian and East Indian.

Tourists who prefer lolling on sandy beaches to sightseeing and shopping will discover that Port of Spain is not near bathing resorts. The fine beach near Maqueripe Bay, Chagarranas, which was taken over by the United States Navy as a base under the "fifty-destroyer pact" of 1941, is not open to the public. However, Maracas Bay, a forty-five-minute drive from Port of Spain, offers good surf bathing. Twenty miles from Trinidad is Tobago Island, reached in half an hour by plane or in six hours by boat, which caters especially to those who enjoy beach life.

Port of Spain's chief charms are its beautiful trees and flowers, its pleasant climate, cool nights and its impressive drives over excellent roads made of asphalt from the famous Pitch Lake. The countryside is luxuriant with sugar and cocoa plantations, East Indian villages of thatched huts, curving bays and towering mountain peaks. More than 80,000 acres are cultivated under sugar, grapefruit, bananas, coffee and cocoa. A drive on the North Coast Road, built by the United States Army in co-operation with native labor, is of asphalt, and also the Churchill-Roosevelt Road leading to the airport.

The Big Carnival

But tourists who really want to see the spectacular would do well to plan their visit to Trinidad during carnival time, which is celebrated two days before Ash Wednesday. Of all the islands in the West Indies, Trinidad observes this festival with more hilarity, hysteria and spontaneity than any other spot in the Caribbean. Carnival for the 550,000 Trinidadians is the big event of the year. Grotesque and humorous masks give a sense of abandon to the timid, and the pomp and color of the parades give to old and young, rich and poor, East Indian, Chi-

able cases, according the chief justice.

Tourists usually watch the band competitions in the Queens Park savanna, where each band acts out its own story with dance interpretations. One band wears tiger heads of an African tribe; another band portrays an African cannibal sect. Clashes between these bands, nourished and fanned from year to year, occur, and weapons may be long sticks, cutlasses or machetes.

The Calypso season begins about a month before Carnival, and new songs are composed for the occasion, some satirical, some serious, which record local scandals, gossip, murders and current events. Attila the Hun, who during the rest of the year is a city councilor, sings political songs. Other Calypso singers, like the Tiger, Pretender, Lion, Kitchener and King Radio, sing racy songs and tell of their prowess as Lotharios. The oldest singer, Lord Executor, sings of the good old days.

Two Days of Revelry

A Queen of the Carnival is selected, and then two days of revelry follow. The poor put powder on their faces, wear white cotton gloves, festoon themselves with colored ribbons and chant as they skip and shuffle in an endless stream through Frederick Street to Marine Square. The well-to-do give parties and dances at the country clubs and wear lavish costumes.

Break-drums and wastubs provide the basic and frenzied rhythm as the marchers keep up their dancing with seemingly indefatigable energy. When carnival is over the tropical lethargy returns and the Calypso singers go into other trades, or to occasional jobs singing at private parties.

Oil is Trinidad's principal industry, and at Fyazabad, near San Fernando, visitors may see oil-built communities where workers have good living quarters, hospitals and playgrounds.

Trinidad Tries Woman Magistrate

Marjorie Dent Candee
PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad — (ANP) — An experiment in the use of women magistrates on the Trinidad bench was undertaken here recently by Chief Justice Cecil Burness Smith. The temporary appointment of Mrs. Gladys Ramsaran, barrister at law, as the first woman magistrate in the colony. Main duties of Mrs. Ramsaran, who is the wife of Magistrate Ramsaran, will be to deal with juvenile cases. However, she will have jurisdiction over other suit-

CONGRESS POLICIES BRING HUNGER TO VIRGIN ISLANDS

The 30,000 population of the Virgin Islands faces starvation because Congress has refused this U. S. territory aid. This was revealed by V. I. Governor William H. Hastie, who charged that the U. S. government practically robs the island government of its own sorely needed internal revenue taxes, which are dumped into the U. S. Treasury.

Hastie Tells Press Club Of Virgin Island Plight

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands told the members of the Capital Press club Tuesday that the economy of the island territory is approaching a serious crisis unless Congress acts to stave it off.

Hastie pointed out that the island's 30,000 population is largely dependent upon the Virgin Islands company which up to last Wednesday had not been rechartered. The company operates mainly on St. Croix island. Turning to the appropriation, the governor said that the islands need \$800,000 in addition to local revenues of approximately a million dollars. He said, however, that at present it looked as though only \$400,000.

A study made by the public administration service under direction of the senate and house appropriations committees recommended \$800,000 as a minimum to carry on elementary welfare services, proper maintenance of roads and the airports, and of adequate local government.

The study also recommended that local revenues be augmented by permitting the islands to use internal revenue taxes collected on local products as Puerto Rico does. Gov. Hastie said that if this latter recommendation is carried out the islands will not need an appropriation from Congress.

If aid is not forthcoming soon, the governor said that an appeal will be made to the Red Cross for help.

Virgin Islanders Mark 100th Anniversary

NEW YORK—In response to an invitation from Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands, the Supervisory Board of the American Virgin Islands Civic Association voted last Sunday to send their 2nd Vice-President Ralph Bough to attend the centennial celebration of the emancipation of the slaves in those islands. Mr. Bough will extend greetings from all mainland Virgin Islanders represented in the association.

Ashley L. Totten, President of the association was unable to make the trip due to the pressure of business but he gave to Mr. Bough excerpts of the true story relating to the freedom of the slaves which few present day natives know about in the islands.

According to Totten, the man they honor, General Von Scholten the Danish Governor at the time did not voluntarily free the slaves and was not kind to them as some of the natives claim. The Danish King had ordered freedom of the slaves as a birthday gift to his queen Charlotte Amalie. General Von Scholten withheld the order at the request of the plantation owners who controlled the legislature.

When it became known to the slaves that freedom had been denied by the local authorities they revolted on the night of July 3, 1848.

Under the leadership of two laborers named Buddhoe and Martin King, they stormed and burned the town, forced the Danish army to a hasty retreat and made General Von Scholten read the

Judge Moore's Reappointment Wins Bar Nod

WASHINGTON—The American Bar association has unanimously approved the reappointment of Judge Herman E. Moore to the bench of the U. S. District Court of the Virgin Islands.

The Bar association announced its approval in a letter to Sen. Alexander Wiley, chairman of the senate judiciary committee.

It read in part: "The nominee is a man of notable judicial temperament, and his qualifications for the particular judgeship to which he has been appointed are outstanding. In our opinion, no further evidence of these qualifications should be necessary than the unanimous action of the members of the bar of the court of which he is judge and the strong endorsement of members of the court to which appeals from his court lie."

Virgin Islands Ripe With Food Raw Materials

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—(ANP)—The Virgin Islands present excellent opportunities for the development of a specialty food stuffs field, according to a recent survey conducted here by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Col. Axel Oxholm, special representative of the department in charge of the survey, revealed that

the islands resources and industrial opportunities offer a means of bolstering the local economic situation and also of aiding the United States in its program of feeding a large portion of the world.

RAW MATERIALS

In the specialty food stuffs field, the islands could make use of such raw materials as fish, lobster, turtle, vegetables and tropical fruits. The survey outlines a series of plans involving small and medium sized plants, aimed chiefly at supplying the local market, but allowing for some products to be made available for shipment to the United States and elsewhere.

Through this program, the commerce department hopes to work up a plan whereby the islands would become self-supporting.

ISLANDERS HOPEFUL

Virgin Islanders are hopeful of additional means through which they might relieve the United States of the burden of supporting them. Recently several top-level Army officers were here to investigate the possibility of transferring an Army chemical warfare unit from San Jose, Panama, to a presently deactivated base on Water Island, off St. Thomas harbor. The Army unit has been forced to vacate Panama, and islanders are hoping that the Army board approves the plan for transferring the unit here.

Would Reform V. I. Fiscal Plan

ST. THOMAS, V. I. (ANP)—Many residents here showed considerable interest in a report recently made for appropriations committee of both houses of Congress by the Public Administration Service of Chicago, and which has just been made public here. The fifty-five page report is considered by many the most comprehensive study yet made of the fiscal affairs and governmental structure of the Virgin Islands under American administration.

It states that the present complicated administrative organization of the government is much too elaborate and expensive and recommends a streamlined organization more in keeping with such organizations in modern American communities and which will effect a considerable saving in money for the Federal as well as the municipal governments.

Judge Moore's Reappointment Is Approved

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The

statement was signed by John G. Buchanan, chairman. Also supporting Judge Moore's selection unanimously was the Virgin Islands Bar association. It said: "Now, therefore be it unanimously resolved that the Virgin Islands Bar association be and the same hereby is publicly on record as fa

The nominees political philosophy appears to be entirely satisfactory. The association statement concluded, "Accordingly, on behalf of the American Bar association, we recommend that the nomination of

TEMPERAMENT CITED "The general character and reputation of the nominee are excellent. The nominee is a man of notable judicial temperament and his qualifications for the particular judgeship to which he has been appointed are outstanding. In our opinion, no further evidence of these qualifications should be necessary than the unanimous action of the members of the bar of the court of which he is judge and the strong endorsement of members of the court to which appeals from his court lie."

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...the United States senate of their appointment of honorable Herman E. Moore as judge of the U. S. District Court for the Virgin Islands." *Fr. 7-30-48*

This resolution was signed by C. G. Thiele, president and Harry Dreis, secretary. *Daily World*

Virgin Islands Continue As U. S. Agency

WASHINGTON (ANP) — President Truman signed an act Wednesday to continue the Virgin Islands company as an agency of the United States.

The corporation is authorized to examine, investigate and conduct research and experimentation in the marketing, distributing, advertising, and exporting of products or resources of the Virgin Islands, and to make known the results of such activities.

Its duty is to encourage and promote the investment of private capital in industrial, agricultural, commercial or related enterprises, or activities in the Virgin Islands. Insofar as may be possible without jeopardizing the maximum development of industrial, agricultural, commercial and related resources for the public good, the corporation will formulate its policies to encourage and promote the investment of capital owned by residents of the islands. *Daily World*

It is expected to engage in land-use planning to the end that the most economic and social beneficial use may be made of the soil, and to encourage and assist private persons and organizations to act in accordance with the results of such planning. *Atlanta, Ga.*

TOURIST TRADE — An important item in the economic life of the islands is that this corporation assets in encouraging promoting, and developing its tourist trade. This is one of the chief sources of income.

The corporation is requested to make loans and give assistance to small farms and small communities. These loans will help to construct, equip, improve, administer, operate and supervise such small farms or communities.

It is also required to make loans to any person for the establishment, maintenance, operation, construction, repair, improvement, or enlargement of any industrial, commercial, agricultural, or related enterprise, undertaking, or activity in the Virgin Islands whenever such loans are not available from private sources. *Daily World*

The corporation may also furnish funds for developing the industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, livestock, fishery, and forestry resources of the Virgin Islands to establish, operate and engage in, upon its own account, any appropriate enterprise, undertaking or activity.

Funds for the performance of the powers and duties not to exceed a total of \$7,775,000 outstanding at any time will be obtainable from the United States treasury when requested by the board of directors of the corporation. *7-9-48*

Revenue-Producing Company Given One More Year of Life

(From The Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — A bill to extend the life of the Virgin Islands Company for one year was signed by President Truman here Thursday. The bill, passed in the final hectic hours of the Eightieth Congress, was described by the President as only a "stop-gap measure" and he declared that Congress should have developed a "long-range" program for the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Truman had previously recommended legislation to insure a stable economy for the islands. However, the Eightieth Congress stubbornly resisted all pleas for aid to the islands. Up until the last minute passed of the one year extension for VICO (Virgin Islands Company), it appeared as if the islands would be completely prostrate economically.

IS ECONOMIC BACKBONE

VICO is the economic backbone of the islands. It operates most of the cane producing and rum manufacturing businesses which provide most of the employment, particularly on the Island of St. Croix. It is a Government-owned corporation.

Under the law, all such Federally subsidized corporations which have no renewed charter would have been liquidated June 30. The Congress refused to act on a bill to renew the VICO charter but a one-year extension was finally passed. *7-10-48*

Catholic Newspaper Praises Record of Gov. Hastie in V.I.

Detroit, April 10 (AP) — Commenting on the fact that Dr. William H. Hastie, first Negro governor of the Virgin Islands, "is proving an excellent administrator," the MICHIGAN CATHOLIC published here, asserted editorially this week that the present administration of the Islands "is a healthy sign of progress." The MICHIGAN CATHOLIC is the official weekly newspaper of the Archdiocese of Detroit.

Governor Hastie, an alumnus of Harvard University, was formerly dean of the Howard University Law School.

"The Virgin Islands are more like some of the Latin American republics than they are to the United States," the weekly states. "White people are in the minority and the Negro populace is highly regarded. Yet our government has barely recognized this fact. Our relations have not been too happy as a result." *Fr. 7-9-48*

In appointing Governor Hastie, however, President Truman inaugurated a change in policy that gives promise of a brighter future, the weekly avers. "Dr. Hastie is proving an excellent administrator. The people of the islands feel that at last the government is treating them as real Americans. Race discrimination is not to be imported from our shores. This is a healthy sign of progress." *4-9-48*

Hastie's troubles in Virgin Islands told by Saturday Evening Post

PHILADELPHIA — The Virgin Islands' Gov. William Henry Hastie, only Negro territorial governor in U. S. history, is having his troubles. *4-17-48*

The Virgin Islands are suffering from a simultaneous depression and inflation, according to Beverly Smith, Washington editor, writing in this week's Saturday Evening Post. Although considered by the U. S. Interior Department the ablest governor the islands ever had, Hastie has not succeeded in "passing the miracle" by which simpler folk expected he would correct the condition brought about by the collapse of the war boom.

"Hastie has no miracles," Smith says. "He knows that clear thinking and hard work by everyone, over a period of years, are needed to build a sound economy. He does not even make soothing promises..." *4-17-48*

Gov. Hastie's notable composure and courtesy are being tested to the limit in this insular position where "feud and factions, jealousies and schisms flourish like the foliage in luxuriant profusion," according to the writer. Smith charges that "bright-eyed young idealists whom Hastie encouraged while he was an assistant..." *4-17-48*

Governor Hastie Tells Press Club Of Virgin Islands Plight

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands told the members of the Capital Press club Tuesday that the economy of the island territory is approaching a serious crisis unless Congress acts to save it off. *Virgin, St. John, Mo.*

Hastie pointed out that the island's 30,000 population is largely dependent upon the Virgin Islands company which up to last Wednesday had not been rechartered. The company operates

mainly on St. Croix Island. Turning to the appropriation, the governor said that the islands held here recently revealed the need \$800,000 in addition to local revenues of approximately a million dollars. He said, however, that at present it looked as though his administration would receive only \$400,000.

Recommends \$800,000

A study made by the public administration service under direction of the senate and house appropriations committee recom-

Virgin Islands Against Picking Own Governor

SAINT THOMAS, V.I. — The people of the Virgin Islands want Washington to select their governor rather than elect one themselves, a popular referendum recently revealed. The islands also indicated that they want the present system of two governmental branches continued instead of consolidating the units.

mended \$800,000 as a minimum to carry on elementary welfare services, proper maintenance of roads and the airports, and of adequate local government. *6-23-48*



HASTIE'S NEW POLICE COMMISSIONER — Earle Charles, a former major in the 369th Coast Artillery, shown here with his family, has left New York to assume his duties as Police Commissioner of the Virgin Islands to which he was appointed by Governor William H. Hastie. Mrs. Charles and their two daughters will join him in about three months.

Lack Of Cash Worries Hastie

Virgin Islanders Reject Organic Act Alterations

ST. THOMAS, V. I. (ANP)—The Hastie administration finds itself in a precarious financial position today. It lacks the necessary finances to operate even essential services of government during the next fiscal year. The help which was expected from the United States congress has been denied it and Gov. Hastie has admitted that he does not know what to do next.

He has pointed out that the government lacks funds for hospitals, homes for children and the aged, and other public institutions, many of which are forced to feed their patients and inmates for less than 50 cents per person per day. Salaries of some public employes, he called attention to, are as low as \$25 per month, and only two of all municipal employes are paid more than \$300 per month. In spite of all this the necessary funds are lacking.

FAVORABLE ACTION

The governor revealed that Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, and Ashley Totten, secretary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and president of the Virgin Islands Civic association of New York, as well as Ward Canady, vice chairman of the board of Willys Overland corporation, have been assisting in getting congress to act favorably on a measure before it for two years to return to the islands internal revenue taxes collected in the United States on liquor shipped there from the islands, but all attempts have failed.

On April 9 the ways and means committee of the house considered the bill in closed session and voted to table it. The governor revealed that the bill had the backing of President Truman, the secretary of the interior and the bureau of the budget.

Business and legislative leaders here are chagrined and say that so shortly after congress voted billions to keep communism out of Europe, it refused to grant its own possessions a pittance to relieve hunger and misery and thus stop breeding of communism which misery harbors.

ST. THOMAS, V. I. (ANP)—Results of the votes cast in the recent general elections on proposed amendments to the Organic act of the Virgin Islands failed to win approval of the 5,508 registered voters, it was disclosed here Wednesday. Of six questions involving basic reforms in the act, June 22, 1936, only one involved a change.

The questions asked and the votes registered were:

Do you favor creation of a single legislature for the Virgin islands? 636 ayes, 944 nays.

Do you favor two separate municipal councils? 1096 ayes, 461 nays.

Do you favor the creation of a single treasury? 586 Nays.

Do you favor two separate municipal treasuries? 1035 ayes, 427 nays.

Do you favor election of the governor by the people? 463 ayes, 1530 nays.

Do you favor a resident commissioner in the U. S. congress? 2,194 ayes, 286 nays.

THE FRANCHISE

Under the organic act, the franchise is vested in residents of the Virgin islands who are citizens of the U. S., for 21 years of age or over, and able to read and write the English language. The vote cast in the referendum numbered 3,236, but many voters did not express their view on all of the questions.

The referendum was approved by Gov. Hastie last May 14, after the 13th legislative assembly had adopted a bill covering the proposed amendments:

In the same election, the Progressive Guide party, politically dominant for the last 10 years, rejected its complete slate to the legislature in the election even though it had been a campaign by Gov. Hastie against them. Hastie had advised the electorate to defeat the Progressive because they were not giving "clean government" and were causing embarrassment both here and in Washington when he petitioned for more money for the islands.

Mr. Holsey Answers Our Mr. Graves

To the Editor:

About two weeks ago, your Washington correspondent, Lem Graves, in commenting upon his visit to the Virgin Islands, in the form of an open letter to Judge Hastie, expressed apprehension that if the Virgin Islands were opened extensively to tourists, the natives would be reduced to bellhops and waiters.

It is along with the erection of modern hotels, prejudiced management was employed to operate them, we would wholeheartedly agree with Mr. Graves.

On the other hand, Mr. Graves' letter suggested the possibilities of a wonderful opportunity for qualified Negroes to operate such resort hotels as he so vividly described. Here in the States are many Negroes who have distinguished themselves as chefs and headwaiters. Under the leadership of an experienced manager, such capable and experienced men could be recruited to round out a competent and efficient staff.

Fred R. Brown, chef at Hotel Roanoke, has recently been certificated as "Master Chef of Virginia." O. J. Duffin, supervising chef for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, works very closely with the Tuskegee commercial dietetics course.

The current issue of Service magazine contains an article entitled "Two Headwaiters of Distinction," in which success stories are told of Headwaiters Blake Trammell of the Hotel Goldman in Fort Smith, Ark., and Richard Gooden of the Hotel Peabody in Memphis. These and many others are favorably known among wealthy tourists, and despite the non-segregated status of the proposed Virgin Island hotels, would be excellent drawing cards for American tourist trade.

Local Virgin Islanders employed under Negro management and with Negro professional workers would find a wholesome atmosphere for professional growth in the culinary field. Economic values in hotel operations amidst the natural scenic charm and delightful

climate of Virgin Islands are certainly worth further and careful study.

Thanks, Mr. Graves, for the idea which prompted this letter.
ALBON L. HOLSEY
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Hastie Cites 'False' Report by Columnist

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands—Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands last week took exception to "the one bad bit of publicity which grew out of the President's visit" to the Virgin Islands recently. (See Washington Notebook.)

Though gratified by the fair and accurate reporting of "It is gratifying that except in the corps of newspapermen which this one instance the stories filed accompanied the President, Governor Hastie took occasion to correct one false statement made by John O'Donnell of the New York News and Washington Times-Herald, to the effect that pictures of President Truman and Governor and Mrs. Hastie in the reception line were not permitted. Such pictures were taken and published.

Governor Hastie's statement follows: "I have just read John O'Donnell's column 'Capitol Stuff' under date line of Feb. 26 concerning the President's recent visit to the Virgin Islands.

"UTTERLY FALSE" "The statement made by this columnist that no photographs were permitted of the President in the Government House receiving line with the Governor and Mrs. Hastie is utterly false. Numerous pictures were taken of the receiving line. At least one such picture has already been published in the local press in the Virgin Islands.

"Beyond the cited falsehood, the people of the Virgin Islands resent the effort of this columnist to distort the President's unaffected and genuine friendliness and his continuing interest in this community and all of our territories by misrepresenting the Presidential visit as 'election-year politics.'

FULFILLMENT "In March, 1947, a visit by the President to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was planned and announced, but unfortunately had to be cancelled because of circumstances requiring the presence of the Chief Executive in Washington.

At that time the President assured the people of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands that he would visit these American possessions at first opportunity. This promise was fulfilled by his recent visit. The actual program of the President's stay in the Virgin Islands contained the very features that had been arranged for the

Virgin Islands Defend Equality

ST. THOMAS, V. I. — (ANP)—It became evident here this week that even though the Virgin islands do not vote in presidential elections they will figure very prominently in the campaign. Whether or not they have received the proper attention and whether the Republicans could have done a better job are issues which may be broadcasted from one part of the United States to the other.

Gov. William Hastie, published in the Pittsburgh Courier of March 6, has not been well taken by many Virgin Islanders here. It is being pointed out that Negroes in the island are never subjected to the indignities which Negroes are forced to endure in the Continental United States. Relationship among the races here are excellent. Many prominent executive from southern states have visited the island, sat at a table with Negroes here and liked it. They have intermingled freely with native people of all races and then returned to the United States where they have again drawn the line.

It is said by many people here that the tourist trade which Mr. Graves and associates discourage is the principal asset for this island and that everything should be done to encourage and build that trade. No one can visualize the native people losing the gains they have made up to the present time in race relationship because

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In the same election, the Progressive Guide party, politically dominant for the last 10 years, rejected its complete slate to the legislature in the election even though it had been a campaign by Gov. Hastie against them. Hastie had advised the electorate to defeat the Progressive because they were not giving "clean government" and were causing embarrassment both here and in Washington when he petitioned for more money for the islands.

Local Virgin Islanders employed under Negro management and with Negro professional workers would find a wholesome atmosphere for professional growth in the culinary field. Economic values in hotel operations amidst the natural scenic charm and delightful

color of his skin and whites are met on the plane of social equality. It is this that continental Negroes cannot understand for a long time after they arrive in the Virgin islands.

Virgin Islanders
Reject Changes

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Virgin Islands Governor Faces Many Problems

Troubles Stem From Political As Well Economic Situation

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The streets of Charlotte Amalie, lovely old capital of the Virgin Islands, were thronged with happy islanders when William Henry Hastie was inaugurated as governor in May 1946. But today, Governor Hastie is having his troubles.

The Virgin Islands are suffering from a simultaneous depression and inflation, Beverly Smith, Washington editor, says in this week's (April 17th) Saturday Evening Post. Although he is considered by the U. S. Interior Department to be the ablest governor the islands ever had, Mr. Hastie has not succeeded in "passing the miracle" by which the simpler folk expected he would correct the condition brought about by the collapse of the war boom just as the American inflation was boosting prices. "NO MIRACLES"

"Hastie has no miracles," Mr. Smith says. "He knows that clear thinking and hard work by everyone, over a period of years, are needed to build a sound economy. He does not even make soothing promises . . ."

Gov. Hastie's notable composure and courtesy are being tested to the limit in this insular possession where "feud and factions, jealousies and schisms flourish



GOV. WILLIAM H. HASTIE

like the foliage in luxuriant profusion," according to Mr. Smith.

The bright-eyed young idealists whom Mr. Hastie encouraged while he was an assistant solicitor in the Interior Department, have gained control of the island legislature, and are now doing much to embarrass the governor's administration.

Nearly all the local politicians and legislators are Negro, as is Gov. Hastie, but conflicts have arisen, Mr. Smith says. "To a man of Hastie's strict views and rigorous constitutional training, the doings of the legislators were deplorable," he writes.

"To him their procedures seemed slipshod, their finances loose, their hunger for patronage and privilege excessive. Moreover, the collapse of the islands' temporary prosperity made sharp budget cuts essential. The governor moved in vigorously to clean up and tighten up the lawmaking process.

"The legislators were surprised, angry, and hurt. Having drifted into certain privileges, they had come to regard them as rights . . . The island politics, who have precociously mastered such American devices as logrolling, the filibuster and the rejection of executive appointments, set out to embarrass the governor and hamstring his program."

The problem of the governor's race has been a minor one, Mr. Smith says. The color line exists socially, but is very faint in business, and nonexistent in politics. Among the whites, the majority, including those from the South, speak of the governor with liking or with grudging approval. (The islands have a local anti-discrimination law—Editor)

V. I. Economic

Crisis Serious
Baltimore, Md.
Gov. Hastie Invites
Sat. 3-1-48
Suggestions From All

ST. THOMAS, V.I. (ANP)—The seriousness of the financial crisis which faces the government was stressed by Gov. William Hastie last week in an address before the St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce, when he asked all interested citizens to submit suggestions as to how best to meet it.

The governor, at a conference of employees of the central administration, who are paid from federal funds, said it is imperative for them to take one week's furlough, without pay, to avoid reductions in personnel.

There are not sufficient funds available to pay their salaries to the end of June.

Inhabitants Worried
This financial uncertainty has created a deep fear in government employees, many of whom are heads of families and have made commitments many months ahead in order to maintain a standard of living befitting their positions. With widespread unemployment existing, the high cost of living, and the uncertainties of the future, the morale of the inhabitants has reached a low point.

Virgin Island Commissioner

Advocated as Interim Measure

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Unlike other possessions of the United States with a civil form of government, the three Virgin Islands—St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix—do not have a resident Commissioner or any native on the mainland charged with the responsibility to represent them in Congress.

The American Virgin Islands Civic Association, a voluntary organization of natives most of whom reside in New York with headquarters at 217 West 125th Street, is the only pressure group serving in the interest of the islands and their people. Its activities have been known to Congress and the Department of Interior since 1932.

The native inhabitants who are citizens of the United States have been agitating for the right to elect a resident Commissioner, to no avail. A bill recently introduced in the outgoing Republican-controlled Congress was shelved after Senator Butler and Congressman Miller of Nebraska had presented oral arguments against it.

The fact still remains, however, that Virgin Islanders are without proper

representation in Congress.

One school of thought advances the theory that election by the people of the three islands for a resident Commissioner appears difficult in light of the fact that on Nov. 2, while we were holding our national election, the native people of St. Thomas and St. John voted against unification with St. Croix. By retaining two municipalities with two separate legislatures and treasuries it is hardly possible to elect a resident Commissioner satisfactory to a divided people.

The only intelligent answer to the problem is that the President of the United States issue an executive order creating such an office and that he appoint a capable native to hold the post until such time as arguments favorable to the unification of the islands government are considered in another referendum vote.

As it now stands the native people will profit nothing by the results of their last election.

JEW-ARAB CONFLICT VIRGIN ISLANDS

ST. THOMAS, (ANP)—An offshoot of the Arab-Jewish conflict over which has the right to Palestine has cropped up in the Virgin islands, and feelings between the two sides has mounted to such a high peak that the district court has been called upon to decide who is right. The issue involves the alleged discrimination practiced against an Arab by a Jewish group in this almost wholly colored population island. Omar Hussein, the Arab, charges that his civil rights were violated by the Center theater, a Jewish-owned and operated concern, when it refused to sell him tickets on two occasions to attend shows there. Hussein, who claims to be ex-president of the Palestine National league, says he was discriminated against on account of his race.

local laws prohibit discrimination in business places against people on account of race, sex, color or religion.

Emancipation of Virgin Islands Slaves Due to One Man, Danish Envoy Reveals

Baltimore, Md. Post-Examiner
Oct. 1-18-48
**Suddenly Set Free by Governor General Who
Defied His Superiors Exactly 100 Years Ago**

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands — The emancipation of the slaves on the Virgin Islands was the spontaneous act of one man, declared Henrik Kauffmann, Danish Ambassador to the United States, during the centennial celebration of the emancipation, July 3-5.

Speaking at the invitation of Gov. William A. Hastie, Ambassador Kauffmann told a public meeting on Saturday that the event being celebrated was due almost entirely to Peter von Scholten, who was Danish Governor General over the islands in 1848.

His story of that event follows:
His Companion Half-Native

On the evening of July 2, 1848, Peter von Scholten arrived at St. Croix aboard the "Vigilant" from an official visit to St. Thomas. He went to his estate, "Bulowsminde" outside Christianssted, where he lived with the beautiful Anna E. Heegaard, his companion for many years on the island.

Miss Heegaard's mother was born on the islands, her father was a Dane. She was one of the "free-colored."

Shortly after midnight he was awakened by a messenger bringing him a letter from the officer in command of the fort in Frederikssted. That letter told of plans for a revolution. Immediately von Scholten was on his way on horseback from his estate to Christianssted.

After discussing the serious situation with his men for more than 12 hours, he ordered his carriage to take him to Frederikssted, where between six and eight thousand natives awaited him in front of the fort.

Native Prevented Bloodshed

Leaders of the rebellion were believed to have given 12 o'clock as the deadline, but although von Scholten didn't arrive until 4, nothing happened. That bloodshed was avoided in Frederikssted was attributed to the leader of the revolt, a bright young man called General Buddo, a good friend of the Governor General.

Upon his arrival in Frederikssted, crowds surrounded his carriage shouting, "We must be

free this very moment." When he came to the square in front of the fort, he stepped out of his carriage and shouted to the thousands around him: "You are free. Your are hereby emancipated."

After those historic words, the crowds separated peacefully and went home. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon on July 3, 1848, and Scholten had only been about an hour in Frederikssted when he was informed that rioting was going on in Christianssted.

He hurriedly returned to Christianssted at about 7 o'clock. Against Scholten's order a shot was fired by a young lieutenant from the militia. Some were killed and a few were wounded. This shooting was probably the reason for the plundering and burning that took place on several plantations the following days.

Planters Against Him

That same evening Von Scholten put in print the promise he had made on the square in Frederikssted a few hours earlier. After this proclamation, trouble continued, especially among the planters, who did not approve at all of Scholten's attitude and tried to convince him that the language of the rifle was the only language the colored people would understand.

However, he refused to compromise and although sick returned to Denmark to convince his king and cabinet he had done what was best. He was tried for having exceeded his powers, and his case had to be taken to the Supreme Court before he was acquitted.

"From a personal point of view," declared the Ambassador, "Scholten's last years—he died in 1854—were probably somewhat sad years, but what he had done, nobody could undo, and today, a hundred years later, all Danes know that Peter von Scholten was a brave man and was right."

Journalist's Guide
**U. S. Investor
Would Acquire
Huge Industry**
Norfolk, Va.
Oct. 1-13-48

**Perry Howard Is
Handling Purchase
Negotiations**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Perry W. Howard, an attorney and Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, disclosed last week that he had submitted to the Interior Department a bid of \$1,200,000 on behalf of a client for certain properties of the Virgin Islands Company, a government corporation.

Mr. Howard said the bid of his client, Mark Leff, of Laguna, Calif., covers the distillery, sugar plantation, abattoir, the poultry farm, cattle farm, and any rum that may be in the possession of the Virgin Islands Company.

For quite some time the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Interior Department has been negotiating with a number of individuals for the disposal of the Virgin Islands Company in order that the federal government may get out of the rum and sugar business.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

The sugar industry has been the chief dependence of the Virgin Islands for centuries. The tremendous increase in the world's cane acreage, combined with other factors more local in nature, has made sugar production unprofitable.

Besides the inadequacy of rainfall, the "dry" years and the occasional severe droughts and occasional hurricanes have resulted in the great fluctuation in the yield in sugar production.

The West Indian Sugar Company, a Danish Corporation, went bankrupt in 1930 after having experienced heavy losses in the 10-year period from 1921 to 1930.

RED CROSS CALLED
After the collapse of the West Indian Sugar Company, the American Red Cross was forced to feed approximately 40 per cent of the people of the Virgin Islands.

Recognizing that the rehabilitation of the sugar industry in the Virgin Islands was essential unless a permanent dole was established, the federal government, in 1934, acquired approximately 5,000 acres of land, two sugar mills, a distillery, twelve old slave villages, and other miscellaneous properties, which were rehabilitated and put back into production.

COMPANY ESTABLISHED
The Virgin Islands Company was established as the operating agency and chartered by the Colonial Council for the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John.

Since 1934, the principal activities of the Virgin Islands Company have been the production of sugar and the manufacture of rum from the by-product molasses. The company's losses on the pro-

duction of sugar have been more than offset by its profits from rum. At present, however, there is no market for rum in the continental United States because so much rum from the West Indies was shipped into this country during the whisky holidays that the market is glutted with it.

SUGAR OPERATIONS

The sugar operation provides employment of from 450 people during the cultivating and planting season to 1,000 to 2,000 during the harvesting and grinding season. The distilling of rum requires the employment of from thirty-five to forty persons only.

Mr. Howard said one of the conditions of Mr. Leff's bid is that he will continue the employment of native labor under the same terms and conditions under which they have been employed by the Virgin Islands Company.

**Allots \$429,000
To Virgin Islands**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)

—A total of \$429,300 is recommended for the Virgin Islands in the 1949 Federal budget which President Truman transmitted to the Congress last week.

The sum, the estimates call for \$213,000 for salaries of the governor and employees, \$46,300 for salaries and expenses for the agricultural station in the Virgin Islands, and \$170,000 for the salaries of the municipal governments because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1949.

To meet these deficits, estimates call for \$17,320 for the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John and \$152,680 for the municipality of St. Croix.

VIRGIN ISLES NOT IN SAME DIVORCE LEAGUE WITH RENO

By ALBERT C. HICKS



Hicks

Burbank crossed an orange with a lemon and produced a grapefruit. So some Chamber of Commerce genius in Nevada crossed divorce statistics with Henry Ford's method of turning out trucks, and produced a bonanza in tourism. Which brings us into direct contact with

recent legislative events in St. Thomas of the U. S. Virgin Islands.

Some months ago St. Thomas let it be known that warring married couples could release their holds upon the throats of their onetime loved ones, make for an isle near Porto Rico, and do even better than in Nevada. And what amounted to catching a publicist by the tail followed.

Shortly the North American continent was flooded with tales of St. Thomas that were as wild as any necromancy ever produced by the obeahmen of the island. And all without benefit of a planned campaign by a public relations firm.

According to gossip columnists, we continentals who are hungering to sever all legal ties with our mates could make the severance a *fait accompli* in St. Thomas while we luxuriated in the lush tropics over tall drinks and endless beaches.

In a boxed story in the *Herald Tribune* recently an AP dispatch from Washington added new ingredients to the hash being made of the facts. Oscar L. Chapman, Under Secretary of the Interior, was quoted. "Just back from the Caribbean" he is of the opinion that "the Virgin Islands will cut heavily into the Nevada-Idaho divorce trade as soon as tourist accommodations are completed." These projects in the making will, he says, "triple hotel space."

The news item—not now directly quoting Mr. Chapman—states that "The Islands . . . are only five and one-half hours by air from New York." It would be interesting to know if the AP got those figures from Mr. Chapman, and also whether it was his observation that "divorces [there] will stand up in court because they are granted by a Federal judge."

It has been said that Mr. Chapman's immediate superior has real estate holdings in the Virgin Islands. I can see no objections—either morally or economically—to his purchasing property there. But there could very well be objections to turning the Interior Department into a public relations firm without regard for fact, and functionaries of the department into flacks.

Let us, therefore, review the facts of life and divorce in St. Thomas. In the first place, as you rush madly away from your marital mate and head for St. Thomas via THE BYLINE: Albert C. Hicks, a long-time student of the Caribbean area, has written about it for newspapers in New York and Chicago and worked in the area for the San Juan (Puerto Rico) *World-Journal*. He is the author of *Blood in the Street*, biography of Rafael L. Trujillo, the Dominican dictator.

Pan-Am, you will not reach the land of your panacea in any five and a half hours. You will be fortunate if you arrive there

the same day. If you miss your plane connections—and there is a good chance you will—a night in San Juan will not prove a hardship. Pan-Am will put you up.

The following day you will arrive in Charlotte Amalie, capital of St. Thomas, a wonderfully picturesque little port of some 24,000 persons. You will, it is hoped, find accommodations in one of the three inns—Bluebeard's Castle, The 1829 or Villa Olga. Although I haven't the figures before me, it is safe to say that not more than 200 tourists, or divorce-bent spouses have also found accommodations. Tripling that figure you come to a round number of 600, which is not likely to make a dent in the Nevada-Idaho divorce traffic.

Now for your life in St. Thomas while you wait out the six weeks in order to establish residence. It will cost you from 10 to 20 dollars a day at the hotel, your meals included in the rates. Prior to setting up the divorce mill, rates ranged from three or four dollars to six; but then, inflation is not confined to the States.

Charlotte Amalie is a free port, which means that merchants pay no duties on imported merchandise. With the result that the 65 to 75 cents for the best scotch with soda over a New York bar becomes, in St. Thomas (where it costs around 2 bucks a fifth), a 60- to 90-cent drink, depending upon the brand.

Eventually you will be seeing that Federal judge, who, allegedly, will make that divorce "stand up" in any court. The divorce will stand up, but not because of His Honor. And there enters a not inconsequential rub. It will stand up because it is tougher to get a divorce in St. Thomas than in the other separatist mills. You can have your freedom on virtually any innocuous charge provided your onetime darling become defendant is wholly agreeable.

In short, that rather large segment of continental citizenry seduced by the memory of bachelorhood or an alternate mate, may be seduced as well by the hyperboles and outright misrepresentations of sub rosa press agency.

But representatives of the Interior Department should be cautioned to watch their hucksterings. They are ruining what was recently a Caribbean paradise with promises that cannot be fulfilled. And, as recorded above, it all has the faint odor of a real estate promotional scheme.

Hastie Leads

Mass Turnout

Emancipation Plaque

Unveiled by Truman

2 STAGS GIVEN

Governor and Wife

Entertain for Party

By LLEWELLYN COLES

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands (NNPA)—Here on the second lap of his Caribbean tour, President Truman on Feb. 22 was hailed joyously as the champion of civil rights and the next President of the capital, led by Governor William H. Hastie and a committee of citizens

Although the islanders themselves experience little in the way of racial problems, 90% of the population being colored, they made it clear that they are in full sympathy with the President's fight for equality on the mainland.

Highlight of the one-day trip, in the eyes of the islanders, was the unveiling by the President of a tablet commemorating the 100th anniversary of the island's slaves' emancipation.

In his short speech accompanying the unveiling, President Truman stated that the struggle for freedom is unending and that all people everywhere must unite to achieve the desired goal.

The second President to visit the island in the past decade (President Roosevelt was here in 1939 and 1931), Mr. Truman in responding to the speech of welcome by Governor Hastie paid a tribute to the man whom he appointed in 1946 saying:

"I wonder how many governors have drafted an organic act, then served as Federal judge interpreting the act and finally served as governor administering the act. I know that is an unequalled record."

The President, who arrived here around 10:30 aboard the yacht Williamsburg, was presented with a hand-carved mahogany trap by Ralph Paiewonsky, Democratic national committeeman for the islands, on behalf of the people of the community.

Makes Tour of Islands

Then after a few more formalities, the Presidential party made an automobile tour of the islands, stopping to see the Magen's Bay and Drake's Channel; through which Sir Francis Drake sailed in a futile attempt to defeat the Spaniards at Puerto Rico.

All along the way were signs, such as "God bless our President"; "Welcome to President Truman, Champion of Human Rights,"

Following the tour, President

Truman went to Bluebeard's Castle, a hotel owned by the U.S. Government, where he was guest at a stag luncheon given by Governor Hastie.

Hastie Give Reception

Later, the Governor and Mrs. Hastie, the former Beryl Lockhart, daughter of one of the rich islanders, were hosts at a reception in the the President's honor at Government House, where more than 600 attended. The day ended officially with a stag dinner for Mr. Hastie aboard the Williamsburg.

Among those on the welcoming committee were:

A. M. Lindquist, Chamber of Commerce; Herbert B. Lockhart, father of Mrs. Hastie; Horace E. Harris, vice chairman of the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John; Earl Ottley, member, Municipal Council, and editor of the Photo News;

George R. Simmons, administrator for St. John; Roy Barnn, director, Committee for Social Welfare; Francisco Corneiro, District Attorney for the Virgin Islands; Julius Sprauve, St. John Legislative representative; Alvaro DeLugo; Judge C. G. Thile, Municipal Court; Bruce DeLamos, American Veterans' Committee President.

Sees Economic Freedom Ahead

In his speech at the unveiling, Mr. Truman offered the islanders a larger measure of hope as he said:

"Here in the Virgin Islands the continuing effort to expand freedom is going on with the co-operation of the Federal Government and your own insular government.

"We are trying to stabilize and develop the economy and improve living conditions. In increased measure of self-government and better living conditions should go hand in hand.

"Now that post-war travel conditions are improving, I hope that more and more continental Americans will discover and come to enjoy the beauty of the Virgin Islands. I know they will enjoy themselves and bring you prosperity and continued happiness."

Freedom for Puerto Rico

The day before, in a speech to the people of Puerto Rico at San Juan, the Chief Executive reaffirmed his belief, announced in his civil rights message to the Congress, that they should be allowed to determine their form of government.

Promising that he would use his influence toward whatever end they sought, Mr. Truman declared that the progress already made by the people of Puerto Rico "demonstrates beyond question the ability of the people to help themselves."

Hastie Wins Legal Fight On Lawmakers

BY ADOLPH GERAU

ST. THOMAS, V. I. — (ANP)—Just before Gov. William Hastie departed the islands last week to appear before congressional committees in a last ditch effort to save his administration from economic collapse he won a legal fight of great importance when the U. S. District court upheld his contention that the legislative assembly could not take over the executive power of appointments

The case in question, decided by Judge Herman E. Moore, involved the naming of two members of the legislature, Roy P. Gordon and Oswald E. Harris to the municipal police commission by the legislature some years ago. The court held that the section allowing the legislature to appoint members to executive boards or commissions to be illegal and invalid. His decision was buttressed by a U. S. Supreme court ruling in the Springer vs the Philippine government case, which involved the constitutional question of the separation of powers in government and pointed to a usurpation by the legislature.

CONSISTENT RULING

Gov. Hastie commented that the decision was the only one which could have made if it were to be consistent with the earlier ruling of the U. S. Supreme court. As for his appearance before the congressional committees, the governor has told congress that he needs 1,400,000 to run the government properly over the next fiscal year. If congress fails to make this appropriation, he said it must assume the responsibility for eventualities. Sen. McGrath, chairman of the Democratic National committee, has already accused GOP members of the house appropriation committee of being responsible for the failure of the islands to obtain relief.

The governor also announced that the Danish ambassador to the United States, Henry Kaufmann, has accepted an invitation to be present at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the islands in 1848 while it was under the control of Denmark.

People Propose Direct Election

BY ADOLPH GERAU

ST. THOMAS, V. I. — (ANP) — The social and economic conditions here remained hopelessly bad this week as islanders began registration for voting in the forthcoming elections in November, when for the first time there will be a referendum to determine whether a revision in the present organic act of the islands is desired by the inhabitants.

They will vote on the following questions:

Do you favor the creation of a single legislature?

Do you favor creation of a single treasury?

Do you favor the election of the governor by the people?

Do you favor a resident commissioner from the Virgin Islands in Congress?

At the present time the political division in the islands, comprises two municipalities, viz: St. Thomas and St. John as one and St. Croix as the other, with legislature and a treasury for each municipality. Actually the two legislatures meet to pass laws for the entire group. On such occasions it is constituted as "the legislative assembly of the Virgin Islands."

DIVISION OF GOVERNOR

On the matter of the resident commissioner islanders are unanimous but there is division as to the election of a governor. There is a group arguing that natives are not yet ready to have one of their own as governor there is another group which argues that no Negro should be appointed governor and there is still another group which argues that islanders are as intelligent as people anywhere else and the time is ripe for a native governor.

Recently Ashley L. Totton, president of the Virgin Islands Civic Association, in press statements asked islander how they expect to get the privilege of electing a governor who they have not shown due respect for and of spirit of cooperation with their first

In the meantime, though, the social conditions remain bad with unemployment widespread and the cost of living at an all time high

Another organized group of William H. Hastie, States, any of whom they believed that their appropriations have been cut by 60% and therefore re-trenchments have to be made. This unemployment widespread and the cost of living at an all time high

Another group in Harlem known as the coordinating committee has come out for islanders electing their governor and has advanced here has notified a large number of for bolstering the island's badly the names of several outstanding its civilian personnel that they will shattered economy. Virgin Islanders now in the United be let out on Aug. 31. It is report.

WASHINGTON TIDES

Nassauick Dayton, Ohio Sidelight on the Southern Revolt

Mar. 3-8-48
by ERNEST K. LINDLEY

WHILE the Southern "revolt" was taking form, President Truman visited Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. These insular outposts of the United States provide some special perspectives on the mainland controversy over the civil rights of minorities. From my notes as correspondent who made this trip with the President, I extract the following, all concerning the Virgin Islands.

Here is a territory with some 30,000 people, most of whom are colored. The governor, William H. Hastie, is a mainland Negro appointed by the President. The United States District Judge also is a mainland Negro appointed by the President. Most, but not all, the major Federal employees are Negroes. Most of the sixteen members of the legislative assembly are Negroes.

I asked a well-groomed and apparently well-educated Negro to tell me about the background of some of the local officials. His appraisals, after he sketched the biographies of a few of them, were discriminating. One was "a fine, forward-looking citizen." Another was "an ordinary garden variety of politician." A third was "very ambitious." This was a Negro talking about local Negro leaders. I asked him about some of the white politicians. He spoke so well of all of them that I suspected he was not being frank, possibly from fear he might be thought to harbor a racial prejudice.

I ASKED a prominent white resident how it felt to live in a community governed chiefly by Negroes. He replied: "We have learned to live together. We have a common interest in furthering the welfare of the islands." He went on to describe some of the cross-currents of local politics. Although certain variants were peculiar to the Virgin Islands, most of them sounded familiar—the kind you find anywhere, regardless of race—some people have money or land and others don't.

Mar. 3-8-48
I asked the same question of a white woman. She gave the same answer.



She went on to speak of the law-abiding habits of the population and the low incidence of crime. She added: "A white woman can go alone anywhere on this island, day or night, with complete safety and with no fear of an unpleasant incident."

As she has children, I asked her if she were not afraid of intermarriage. She replied: "My husband's family has been on this island for 200 years and it's still pure white." She explained that although the races mingle in public places and work together in community undertakings, white and colored people on St. Croix rarely entertain each other in their homes.

On St. Thomas, however, we found active resentment against a club owned by a mainland white from which Jews and Negroes are excluded.

Each of these islands has its own set of social castes. The latest guide book, written by two natives, says that on St. Thomas there are five major caste-classes among the colored people and three among the whites.

Mar.
The reception held for the President by Governor and Mrs. Hastie, at which perhaps 75 per cent of the guests were colored, was as gracious a state affair as this correspondent has witnessed.

Nassauick
THE chief opposition to Governor Hastie, I gathered, comes from local Negro politicians who aspire to his job but who, another Negro remarked to me, lack his stature. (He was Dean of Howard University Law School, author of the Organic Act for the Virgin Islands, and United States District Judge before being appointed governor.)

A white resident summed up the question of racial relationships in the Virgin Islands this way: "They aren't completely satisfactory to everybody and probably never will be. But they are not what I would call a problem. We'll get along fine if the radical agitators and the Bilbos and Rankins will leave us alone."

Dayton, Ohio
There were three Negro correspondents from the mainland on the trip—the first time that representatives of

the Negro press have traveled with the President. I have received inquiries from fellow journalists as to how "things went." The answer is that "things went" just the same as if all three had been white. *3-8-48*

TRUMAN IS HAILED IN VIRGIN ISLANDS AS 'RIGHTS' BACKER

Banner and Buttons Alluding
to Message Greet Him as He
Reaches Charlotte Amalie

HE VOICES FAITH IN U.N.
Says U.S. Supports It as Way
to Have Freedoms Realized
'All the World Over'

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, Feb. 22—Welcomed warmly here today as a champion of human rights, President Truman promised the Virgin Islanders to seek wider self-rule for them and to work for freedom from fear and want on a global scale through the United Nations. President Truman, wearing a cream-colored flannel suit and a Panama hat, already looked tan and refreshed this morning when he came down the gangplank of the presidential yacht, Williamsburg. He arrived at 10 A. M., having left San Juan, Puerto Rico, at 4 A. M.

Almost as prominent as the colored pennants on the pier were the Truman buttons worn by a great many of the population which has no vote in Presidential elections. Some, as large as a silver dollar, read: "Forward with Truman. No retreat." Others merely had "Truman" on a red, white and blue background.

"Champion of Human Rights"

A banner across the main street bore the words, "Welcome, President Truman, Champion of Human Rights."

The Chief Executive was greeted by Governor William H. Hastie, former dean of the law school of Howard University. He is the first Negro Governor of this group of three islands, having been appoint-

ed by Mr. Truman two years ago. Today was the 100th anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the former Danish West Indies and Mr. Truman keyed his address for the occasion. He also interpolated in his formal address to make this reaffirmation of faith in the United Nations:

"Political freedom is one thing, but it is only the beginning. We must have freedom of the spirit—religious freedom, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

"The United States is supporting the United Nations in the effort to implement these freedoms all the world over.

"Eventually the United Nations will succeed. Then and then only will we have peace on earth, goodwill to men."

The President unveiled a plaque commemorating the freeing of the slaves. Ralph Paiewonsky, national Democratic chairman for the islands, gave a political note to the occasion by calling for Mr. Truman's re-election.

Some Complaining Is Done

While the welcome was hearty, there were some undertones of discontent here, aimed at Congress and Administration policy. Business men and some local office holders want the Internal Revenue tax on local rum to be refunded to the insular administration. This is estimated at about \$2,000,000 a year and would more than offset the Federal subsidy of about \$800,000 a year for support of the islands.

The local Daily News had a poem in praise of Mr. Truman occupying its whole front page, but its editorial page said in part:

"The (Interior) Department treats the islands like a group of poor relations whose affairs are better handled by relief and dole. Two-thirds of the population is ill-housed, 90 per cent undernourished, and 40 per cent of the able-bodied men are without regular employment.

Leading local citizens complained because armed force units of wartime had been withdrawn, while the American base on Trinidad was maintained.

This summer, however, the islands will benefit from two important public works projects. About \$1,000,000 will be spent on water catchments on St. Thomas and the neighboring island of St.

John. On a long tour of St. Thomas, the President saw the great islands of paved concrete in steep hillsides which catch precious rain-water for drinking. The new catchments would raise the fresh water supply to at least ten gallons per capita per day.

The other project will be a \$1,250,000 bulkhead to provide wharf and mooring facilities here.

The President was reported to be somewhat queasy this morning as a result of the rolling of the Williamsburg, but he showed no signs of it this evening at a reception given by the Governor.

Tomorrow Mr. Truman is to visit St. Croix, the other island of the Virgin group.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The President's prepared address this morning was as follows:

I am indeed happy to be here visiting these beautiful islands. The harbor here at Charlotte Amalie surely must be one of the most beautiful in the world. I will never forget the first time I saw it. It was years ago, and I looked over that mountain, and I could see right down onto what I thought was the prettiest place I had ever seen.

I am particularly glad to come here to call upon my friend, Governor Hastie, and see the many fine things he is doing for you and for all of us. He is a very unusual governor. I wonder how many governors have drafted an organic act, then served as a Federal judge interpreting the act and finally served as governor administering the act? I know that it is an unequalled record.

We are celebrating a significant historical event today. One hundred years ago, the man who was then governor issued a declaration which freed the slaves in what was then the Danish West Indies. It was an enlightened document in more ways than one. For it provided for housing and care of the freedmen for an interim period.

We can all learn from this episode in history. Freedom has many forms and it has been won and lost many times. The emancipation proclamation in the Virgin Islands was dated fifteen years before the Emancipation Proclamation in the United States; but it was seventy-two years after the Declaration of Independence. The struggle for freedom is unending, and documents alone do not conclude it.

"Eventually U. N. Will Succeed"

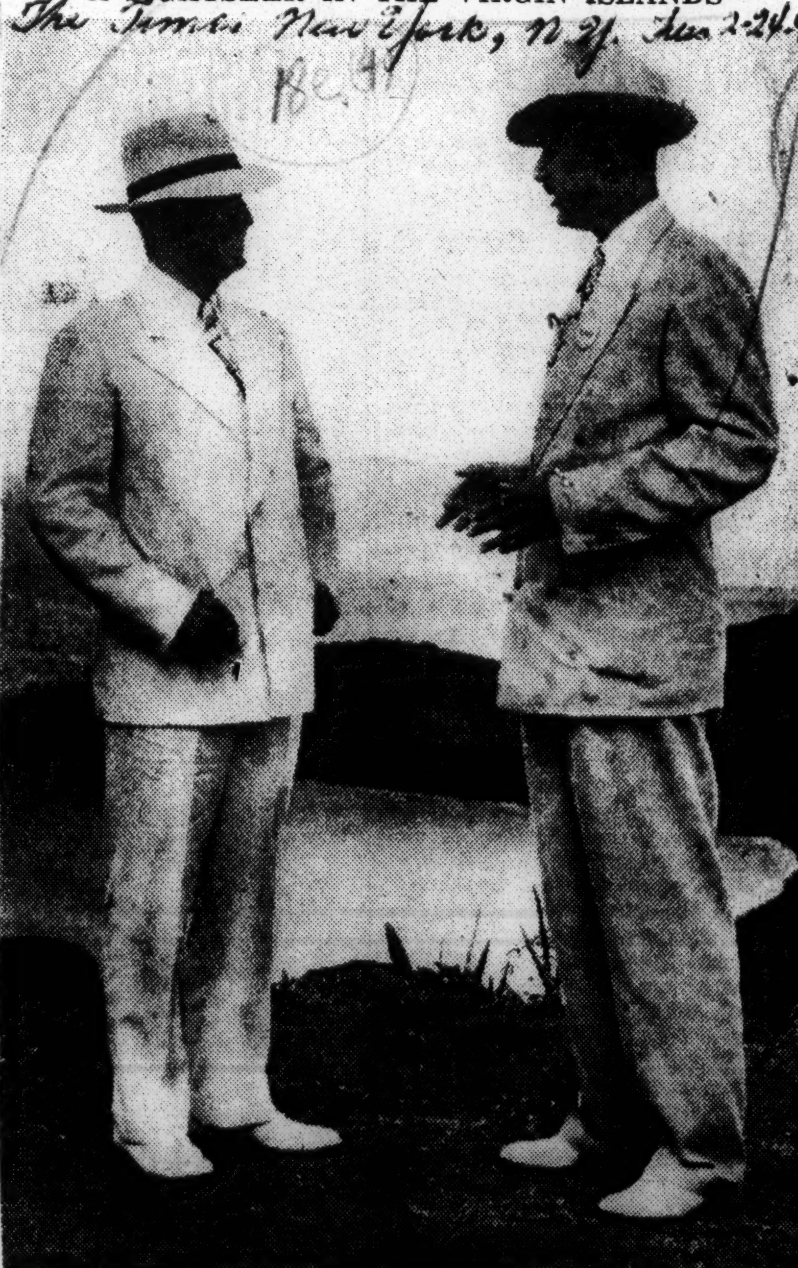
Political freedom is one thing, but it is only the beginning. We must have freedom of the spirit—religious freedom, freedom from want, freedom from fear. The United States is supporting the

United Nations in the effort to implement these freedoms all the world over. Eventually the United Nations will succeed. Then and only then will we have peace on earth, goodwill toward men.

Here in the Virgin Islands the continuing effort to expand freedom is going on with the cooperation of the Federal Government and your own insular government. We are trying to stabilize and develop the economy and improve living conditions. An increased measure of self-government and better living conditions should go hand in hand.

Now that post-war travel conditions are improving, I hope that more and more continental Americans will discover and come to enjoy the beauty of the Virgin Islands. I know they will enjoy themselves and bring you prosperity and continued happiness.

A SIGHTSEER IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS



President Truman with Gov. William H. Hastie at Brackis Mountain overlooking Magens Bay on St. Thomas. The New York Times (by Tames)

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ABOARD U. S. S. GREENWICH, opt to the people of this largest bay in the Caribbean, Feb. 22—President Truman headed for also told his listeners he hoped the United States Naval Base at to visit them again after his service in Guantánamo, Cuba, this afternoon as President had ended.

TRUMAN PLEDGES
AID TO VIRGIN ISLES

Mr. Truman arrived at 10 o'clock following a tour of St. Croix Island, during which he was welcomed by Calypso lyrics and on the yacht Williamsburg. He was greeted on the wharf at Charlotte Amalie by Gov. William H. Hastie. His Caribbean trip ended, the Chief Executive turned homeward, after people of the town, and the school on the Presidential yacht, after people of the town, and the school

Ending Tour of St. Croix, He Hopes for Charter Renewal—Sails on Yacht to Cuba

ties "immense." Too, he foresaw a day when air freighters would stop there, making it one of the most important airdromes in the Caribbean. The people of Christiansted cheered this vigorously, as their goal of economic self-sufficiency still is considered a long way off.

Luncheon on Plantation

Probably the most exotic moment of Mr. Truman's tour of Puerto Rico and of St. Thomas and St. Croix came at lunch time at Annaly, the sugar-cane estate of Ward M. Canaday, chairman of the financial committee of the Willys-Overland Company.

The tables were set out on a terrace, with a Calypso paean of praise greeting the Chief Executive in thumping rhythm. The singers were under a gooseberry tree on a lower terrace, making music with a weird assortment of instruments. The leader, who might have been an octogenarian, punched out an emphatic beat on a "pure lard" tin can, and this is what he intoned in his West Indian dialect:

"Good morning, good mornin', good morning, Mr. President, good morning, good mornin', we wish you a happy day."

Other phrases picked up were: "Harry Truman is a good man," and "Welcome, Mr. President."

Special Music—Even if Crude

The singing calypsoist was accompanied by another musician who woofed the bass accompaniment through a six-foot automobile exhaust pipe, this quaint horn touched up with green paint. Then there was a left-handed banjoist, two others strumming on guitars and one more scraping a wire over a gourd. When Mr. Truman finished his luncheon, he went down to watch the singers, and if he understood the dialect he heard this:

"We hope you have enjoyed it dis mornin', dis mornin'."

"And come again to see us, some mornin' some mornin'."

Although the Virgin Islands were purchased from Denmark in 1917, traces of Danish culture and ways remain. Thus, Mr. Truman had some silde salat in which the principal ingredient was herring. But he also had West Indian fare, including the local lobster, beef and "blue mountain lamb." The guests drank rum out of coconuts, but not the President.

On his tour of the island, Mr. Truman saw the crumbling ruins of fifty-eight sugar-cane estates. These relics of the Eighteen Fifties' melancholy victims of electric power and progress, now send their output to the one government raw sugar plant, and to the local rum industry.

Economic Sufficiency Sought

The principal desire of the peo-

ple of St. Croix, as well as of St. Thomas and St. John, is for the development of some industry that will put their insular, agricultural economy on a self-sufficient basis. On St. Croix, business men said the average production of sugar cane, twelve tons per acre, cannot compete with Puerto Rico's comparative yield of thirty-six tons.

The people, too, want a crop-diversification program. On this score they complain that the job cannot be done adequately while the experimental agricultural station is under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of the Interior. They say it was transferred out of the Department of Agriculture as the result of some local manipulation back in 1931.

A message to this escort ship today, from the Presidential yacht, reported that Mr. Truman, who is now thoroughly sun-burned, had found his tour "enjoyable and very satisfactory." He is scheduled to arrive at Guantanamo at 11 A. M. (EST) Wednesday morning. He then will fly in his plane, the Sacred Cow, to Key West, Fla., for a ten-day rest.

Truman To End Goodwill Tour At St. Croix

BY ERNEST B. VACCARO

CHRISTIANSTED, ST. CROIX, Virgin Islands, Feb. 23.—(AP)—President Truman arrived at St. Croix today aboard the presidential yacht Williamsburg to wind up his good will visit to the Virgin Islands. He came to this island from Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas.

A round of engagements yesterday at the neighboring island of St. Thomas, with Negro Gov. William H. Hastie, brought to the fore the hope of the islands' dominantly Negro population for help from the U. S. government.

Hastie outlined to reporters need for passage by Congress of a bill returning the islands internal revenue taxes collected on articles manufactured here, and for renewal of the charter of the Virgin Islands Company.

THE COMPANY was established by the government in 1934 as a non-profit corporation. Hastie said its operation means the difference between today's marginal living and a "starvation economy."

Speaking under a sign reading: "President Truman, champion of human rights," the president told a St. Thomas crowd yesterday the U. S. is trying to stabilize and develop the economy and improve living conditions of these Caribbean islands. An increasing measure of self-government, he said, is part of the goal. The occasion was the 100th anniversary of the emanci-

pation of slaves in the former Danish West Indies.

He shook hands later with upwards of 500 persons at a reception given by Gov. Hastie in Government House. He stood in the receiving line with the governor, Mrs. Hastie and Julius A. Krug, U. S. secretary of the interior. He had luncheon earlier at Bluebeard Castle Hotel.

Hastie, appointed as the island's first Negro governor by Truman two years ago, dined with the President aboard the presidential yacht Williamsburg last night. The population of the islands is said by the Interior Department to be about 95 per cent Negro.

Virgin Islands Hail Truman, 'Champion Of Human Rights'

By ERNEST B. VACCARO
CARLOTTE AMALIE, VIRGIN ISLANDS, Feb. 22.—(AP)—

A dapper, white-clad sun-tanned President Truman received a happy welcome to the Virgin Islands Sunday as the "champion of human rights."

His recent civil rights proposals to Congress—which brought protests from Southern Democrats' back home—evoked cheers from this island possession.

Negro Governor William H. Hastie, whom Mr. Truman appointed to office, was his official host for a busy day which started immediately after the chief executive docked in Charlotte Amalie harbor and stepped from the U. S. S. Williamsburg.

Driving to Emancipation Park, he voiced the conviction that freedom goes beyond the mere abolition of slavery, which occurred in the then Danish Virgin Islands 100 years ago.

Unveiling a plaque commemorating the anniversary, he asserted that "freedom has been won and lost many times," and the struggle for it is unending.

"Documents alone do not conclude it," he warned.

The President spoke from a band stand under a sign reading:

"Welcome President Truman, Champion of human rights."

Chairman Roy P. Gordon of the Municipal Council presented him with resolutions commending him for his message to Congress in which he recommended a greater measure of self-government for the islands.

Mr. Truman lauded Hastie as "my friend" and said he came here to "see the many fine things he is doing for you and for all of us."

The population of the Virgin Islands is largely Negro. Three

Negro newspapermen are covering Mr. Truman's trip here from Washington.

Silent on Issue

Mr. Truman made no reference to the controversy within the Democratic party over his proposed civil rights program, including anti-lynching legislation, a commission to prevent racial and religious discrimination in employment, and elimination of poll taxes.

"We are celebrating a significant historical event today," the President said, "one hundred years ago, the man who was then governor issued a declaration which freed the slaves in what was then the Danish West Indies."

"It was an enlightened document in more ways than one, for it provided for housing and care of the freedmen for an interim period."

The President said an effort to expand freedom is going on in the islands "with the cooperation of the Federal government and your own insular government," he added:

Self-Government

"We are trying to stabilize and develop the economy and improve living conditions. An increased measure of self-government and better living conditions should go hand in hand."

Islanders greeting the President at the dock, including Gov. Hastie, wore red, white and blue buttons reading simply "President Truman" or "Forward With Truman—No Retreat."

Copies of the Daily News of Charlotte Amalie distributed among the Presidential party carried a front-page editorial which said:

"You have decried the wrongs we hate and sought to thrust aside old shams by which oppression fed and grew. Thrice welcome, dauntless, patient Chief of State. These sunny isles are yours—their freedom use!"

Elsewhere, an open letter to the President by Roy P. Gordon, chairman of the Municipal Legislation, asked him to advocate immediate passage of House bill 4979 providing for return to the islands of revenue taxes collected in the United States on articles manufactured in the islands.

Driving up a mountain road to attend a luncheon given for the presidential party by Gov. Hastie, Mr. Truman left his car to admire the view from historic Drake's Seat. He looked down on Mogens Bay and, farther at sea, Sir Francis Drake Channel. Drake sailed through the channel to attack San Juan, Puerto Rico, in the 18th Century.

Islanders Hail Truman Stand On Civil Rights

President Acclaimed On West Indies Trip

Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands, Feb. 22 (AP)—A dapper, white-clad sun-tanned President Truman received a happy welcome to the Virgin Islands today as the "champion of human rights."

His recent civil-rights proposals to Congress—which brought protests from Southern Democrats back home—evoked cheers from this island possession.

Negro Governor William H. Hastie, a Truman appointee, was his official host for a busy day that started immediately after the Chief Executive landed here from the U.S.S. Williamsburg.

Freedom Beyond Abolition.

Driving to Emancipation Park, he voiced the conviction that freedom goes beyond the mere abolition of slavery, a step taken by the then Danish Virgin Islands 100 years ago.

Unveiling a plaque commemorating the anniversary, he asserted that "freedom has been won and lost many times," and the struggle for it is unending.

"Documents alone do not conclude it," he warned.

The President spoke from a bandstand under a sign reading: "Welcome President Truman, Champion of Human Rights."

Commended for Message.

Chairman Roy P. Gordon of the Municipal Council presented him with resolutions commending him

VIRGIN ISLANDS, Feb. 23.—(AP)—President Truman left the Virgin Islands Monday to the applause of the islanders and the strains of a Calypso band. He left behind him a promise to "do everything in my power" to get Congress to renew the charter of the Virgin Islands Company and to return again some day as a private citizen when he hopes to find the islands on "a self-supporting basis."

by Wally (Brig. Gen. Wallace H.) Graham this morning," the President said. Graham is the White House physician. "He's not a physician, he's a beautician," said the President. Copyright, 1948.

Gely Dose of Calomine Special to the Virgin Islands and The Courier-Journal. Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands, Feb. 22.—Calomine, a soothing lotion, was applied today to the lobster-red complexion of President Truman. Three days in the Caribbean has given the Chief Executive's face a glowing, ruddy hue. "I had to have my face lifted

for his message to Congress recommending a greater measure of self-government for the islands. Truman lauded Governor Hastie as "my friend" and said he came here to "see the many fine things he is doing for you, and for all of us." The population of the Virgin Islands is largely Negro.

Truman's Lobster-Red Face

'U. S. ISLE OF CAPRI'

The Times New York, N.Y.
Sun 2-22-48

Virgin Islands of the Warm Caribbean Are Beginning to Be Appreciated

By LEON MAWSON

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—President Truman's name has been added to the fast-growing list of vacationists who are discovering the American-owned Virgin Islands to be a beautiful and unspoiled frontier with an excellent resort climate. The islanders believe that a tourist boom lies just ahead. They point out that the demand for accommodations has recently been overwhelming.

They attribute the demand partly to word-of-mouth praise of the islands' climate and scenic beauty; partly to the shortage of transatlantic ships; partly to the bargains in foreign merchandise available in the islands, thanks to the "free port" set-up here, and partly to the new six-week-residence divorce law, about which increasing numbers of inquiries are being received. *Sun 2-22-48*

Just now the Administration and the St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce are seeking to interest American hotel builders in the islands' potentialities. It is being emphasized to hotel builders that there has been a flood of requests



Sun 2-22-48
Pan American World Airways
Abandoned Sugar Mill.

from the United States regarding accommodations in the Virgin Islands.

2,500 Visitors This Winter

Before the Government built

Blue Beard's Castle Hotel around the old Pirate's Tower in 1936 few American tourists had ever heard of the Virgin Islands. Even up to World War II fewer than 100 visitors could be accommodated at one time here. However, since the war, ex-service men formerly stationed here, retired admirals and former high-ranking Army commanders have started travel in this direction that has brought more than 2,500 tourists to the islands this winter. Many times that number have been turned away because of the islands' lack of accommodations. *The Times New York, N.Y.*
Sun 2-22-48
Today there are six hotels and seven guest houses in St. Thomas. St. Croix has three hotels and four guest houses; St. John, the least populated of the larger Virgin Islands, has two guest houses and a modern cottage colony. Most of these places have private beaches. But even the recent release for use by private enterprise of the military area at Bourne Field—with facilities which could easily be converted to house 200 tourists—would scarcely ease the acute housing situation during the current winter season. *Sun 2-22-48*

The plan to utilize the former submarine base and the airport area at Bourne Field for a modern tourist resort development is beginning to take shape. Existing facilities such as former officers' quarters, barracks, hangars and docks, will be utilized, it is said, as these will provide much needed accommodations, when enlarged and renovated, until new buildings are constructed. As Bourne Field fronts on one of the island's finest beaches, its development through the erection of a hotel or hotels, beach clubs and cabana colonies, will give the island more—if still not enough—facilities for year-round guests.

Many tourists, however, are discovering that even if island accommodations are sold out for the winter, the spring and summer climate here is equally enjoyable. Winter temperatures range from 69 to 85 degrees. The mean temperature is 78 degrees, with never a day in which one cannot swim.

The water temperature is about 82 degrees the year round. With summer temperatures ranging comfortably from 72 to 90 degrees (the mean temperature is 82 degrees) and constant trade winds tempering the humidity, these islands may be considered a haven from northern summer heat as well as from northern winter cold. All-year-round sports, like fishing, horseback riding and tennis, as well as swimming, may be enjoyed. There is no wet season, no dry season.

Sky Routes

By air, the islands may be reached in ten hours from La Guardia Field. Pan-American Clippers fly via Bermuda to San Juan in nine hours, and St. Thomas may be reached in forty-five minutes from the Puerto Rico airport. Eastern Airlines has the coastal route by way of Miami to San Juan. The Alcoa Line's new cruise ship, the Cavalier, occasionally has space to accommodate passengers to St. Thomas. However, the tourist from the United States depends principally upon air transportation to the islands. *The Times New York, N.Y.*
Sun 2-22-48

Hotel prices in the Virgins range from \$8 to \$15 a day, American plan; the guest houses charge from \$6 to \$10 a day, American plan. Visitors to the Virgin Islands who make their hotel and their plane or steamship reservations well in advance will find a leisurely atmosphere, unspoiled scenic beauty and dozens of perfect, uncrowded beaches in what tourist officials here are beginning to call "America's Isle of Capri in the Caribbean Sea." *The New York Times, N.Y.*
Sun 2-22-48

Virgin Islands (President's Visit)

URGES RETURN OF TAXES TO VIRGIN ISLANDERS

NEW YORK, N.Y., April 22.—Reconsideration of the bill to re-

April 22, 1948
Press Service of The

turn to the Government of the Virgin Islands the internal revenue taxes on liquors produced in the islands and shipped to continental United States was today urged by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a telegram to Congressman Harold Knutson, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The bill, which has been before the committee since July of last year, was tabled on April 8. Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands testified in behalf of the measure as did Senator Hugh Butler, Representatives Fred Crawford, who sponsored the legislation, and Sterling Cole. The legislation was also supported by President Harry S. Truman and the Secretary of the Interior, Julius A. Krug, under whose department the islands are administered. *New York, N.Y.*

The NAACP, Mr. White said in his wire to Congressman Knutson, "is deeply distressed and shocked at the tabling of the Crawford bill to return internal revenue taxes to the Virgin Islands to enable them to relieve acute economic distress and to establish sound economy. Latin America is keenly conscious of what the United States does toward Caribbean possessions and particularly the Virgin Islands because of predominance of Negro population. *Thurs. 4-22-48* Many American Negroes and whites are equally concerned."

Pointing out that Congress had already enacted such legislation for Puerto Rico, Mr. White continued: "Denial of such return to the Virgin Islands is believed by many persons to be due to the fact that 80 per cent of the population is Negro. We are loathe to believe this. We hope that the House Ways and Means Committee with your assistance will take up again the Crawford bill and do everything possible for its enactment."

63,000 Unemployed In West Indies

LONDON (ANP)—Latest figures available put total unemployment in colonies of West Indies at an estimated 63,100, according to Mr. Rees Williams, member of parliament, here recently. The MP was replying to a question asked by a fellow member, Douglas Marshall, as to how many colored men were unemployed in Jamaica, Trinidad, Windward and Leeward islands respectively.

Mr. Rees-Williams pointed out that no separate statistics are kept of colored unemployed, but that total unemployment in Jamaica was placed at 50,000 a figure which included "underemployed." Leeward islands showed an estimated 10,000; Windward islands, 2,000; and Trinidad 1,100. The MP said, however, that there is more "under-employment" than total unemployment.

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More Vocational Schools Needed in West Indies

After American
Baltimore Maryland
Jan 12-25-48
Conference at Guadeloupe Discusses Basic Problems of Caribbean Countries

BASSE TERRE, Guadeloupe—The urgent need for an expanded program of vocational education was one of chief topics discussed last week at the West Indian Conference being held here.

A special committee asked the Caribbean Commission to find out if the University of Puerto Rico would make available the facilities of its new School of Industrial Arts for the training of students from other territorial governments. The Caribbean Commission was also asked to set up machinery whereby individual governments can submit concrete plans for loans from the International Bank. Theodore Moscoso of Puerto Rico lost a motion to have the conference establish its own bank.

Population Movement
Other subjects discussed included population movements and this resulted in the recommendation that the Research Branch of the Caribbean Commission complete its preliminary study of immigration and emigration and supplement the data with similar information for use in other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Problems of health and safety in industry and the need for collective bargaining and labor standards legislation were also discussed. Establishment of a Caribbean Employment Exchange was recommended to the conference.

The main objective of the conference is to bring about better understanding among various island territorial governments in the area on problems common to the group with the hope of improving the economic welfare of the people.

Third Island Conference At Guadeloupe, Dec. 1

18e(4) The Defender
Jan 10-2-48
GUADELOUPE, FWI—Delegates of the French Antillean Departments, and the British Netherlands and United States non-self-governing territories in the Caribbean, and the Guianas will assemble at Guadeloupe, French West Indies, December 1, for the third West Indian Conference.

This first international conference in which there was direct participation by representatives of non-self-governing areas, was inaugurated in 1944 by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. Its function is to provide regular consultation on matters of common interest, especially those with social and economic significance.

Two United States territories (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) and eight British Colonies (Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leewards, Trinidad, Windwards) were represented at the first Conference at Barbados in 1944.

With the adherence of France and the Netherlands to the Caribbean Commission, the second Conference at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands in 1946 had representatives, also of Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Surinam and Curacao.

Each territory is entitled to send two delegates and as many advisors as it considers necessary. Members of the Caribbean Commission and metropolitan advisors may also attend. The Commission may also invite observers. But only the delegates of the territories have the right to vote.

They meet under the chairmanship of the Co-Chairman of the national section of the Caribbean Commission in whose territory the Conference is being held. The chairman of the Guadeloupe Conference will accordingly be Mr. Pierre Pelieu, French Co-Chairman.

West Indians Ask Ban Off Undue Trade Restrictions

Atlanta Daily World
Jan 12-27-48
BASSE TERRE, Guadeloupe—

(NNPA)—Removal of unnecessary restrictions on traffic by sea and by air within, to and from the Caribbean was advocated by the West Indian Conference at the plenary session on Monday, December 13, as a principle to which the Caribbean Commission should adhere.

This action followed a recommendation made to the conference by a special committee appointed to consider the report on transportation and communications prepared for the commission by Rear Admiral E. M. Ramsell of the Royal Netherlands Navy.

In the discussion which the resolution evoked, J. O'Connor, Trinidad's official delegate, pointed out that some air lines were operating along unremunerative routes and were entitled to protection on the more paying air traffic highways so as to offset the disadvantages of unprofitable undertakings.

Mr. Beaujon, of Curacao, committee chairman, drew attention to the fact that the Netherlands have always been one of the foremost champions of the principles of freedom of the seas and free trade. He said his government viewed with considerable concern the restrictions on airborne commerce which have temporary periods of employment, are well recognized, the Committee on Migration and Labor Conditions stated in its report which was adopted by the conference.

The report noted that the labor offices of the British Caribbean territories had recently agreed to draft a uniform contract for their territories based on the International Labor Organization convention concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labor for migrants, and also the ILO recommendations regarding migration for employ-

"Any territorial governments in the Caribbean area which have not already done so should enact legislation to protect the right of employers and workers to form associations of their own choosing for the purpose of free collective bargaining, states a resolution passed at the plenary session of the conference on December 11.

This resolution was recommended by the special Committee on Migration and Labor Conditions.

The report stated that it was the duty of the various governments to adopt measures to promote industrial peace, since it is so necessary that the peoples of the Caribbean develop production to the maximum in order to achieve the highest possible level of living for themselves.

Another resolution, passed by the conference, declared that "all territorial governments in the Caribbean area do everything in their power to foster and promote industrial peace through the implementation of legislation on freedom of association and by establishing adequate machinery for the solution of industrial disputes."

The recommendations of the conference now go before the Caribbean Commission which is meeting in Guadeloupe for their consideration and action.

A New State To The South

Atlanta Daily World
In Birmingham we ought to keep ourselves aware of what is going on to the south of us—in the area of the Gulf of Mexico, in the Caribbean, and in South America.

Great things are going to occur in that area, and Birmingham should be a part

mean it will be a potentially rich and great state.

Possessions to be included in the new dominions are: the British islands of Antigua, Nevis and St. Kitts, the British Virginis, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and the Lesser Grenadines, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago,

* * *
The new state will be known as the Federation of the British West Indies. British possessions throughout the Caribbean are to be welded together into what eventually

How many Birmingham citizens are aware, for instance, that preparations are under way for the birth of a great new state in the Caribbean area? We say "great"—we

and in Barbados. The conferences are under the general direction of the top colonial negotiator of the British Home Office, Sir Hubert Rance. Sir Hubert has established headquarters in Barbados. He is to be joined soon by C. G. Beasley, economist of the Home Office in London, who will also establish headquarters at Barbados for the purpose of giving official economic advice to the proposed new state.

Mon 18-11-41
The new state, of course, will not spring up overnight. Much careful work will have to be done. And the work will have to be done in steps.

C. E. Hichens, editor-in-chief of *The Trinidad Guardian*, recently told Jack Reed of the North American Newspaper Alliance that he expects the first three steps to be accomplished in the comparatively near future.

"Uniform currency and a customs union are immediately possible under orders from the Home Office," he said.

"Development of the dominion status will be more difficult to accomplish," he continued, "since it necessarily involves a merger of local rights into a federal state not materially different than your United States."

* * *

All this is very interesting, and it is something that the citizens of Birmingham and Alabama should keep an eye on. For we are not very far from the Caribbean area.

and Jamaica, along with the continental colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras.

Conferences for preparations got under way last week in Port of Spain, Trinidad,

Change In Australia Race Policy Predicted

SINGAPORE—(NNPA)—A chance in the hly-white policy of Australia within ten years was predicted here recently by W. McMahon Ball.

Mrs. McMahon Ball, formerly British Commonwealth member of the Allied Council for Japan, is leader of an Australian goodwill mission to Southeast Asia.

When the mission arrived in Singapore, he was asked in press conference if he thought the white Australia policy, which precludes the entry of Asiatics to Australia, would continue.

Mr. McMahon Ball replied, "In my opinion there is now a growing consciousness in Australia that she belongs to the Pacific.

"It is very likely that there will be a change in Australian opinion over the Commonwealth white policy in the coming decade."

BLUNT TALKS

Mr. McMahon Ball was to meet and community leaders for what he has called "blunt" talks on the white Australia policy to "clear up misunderstandings."

He said at his press conference that he would report to the Australian Government on the Asian reaction to recent expulsions from Australia under the "all white" Australian policy.

The mission will distribute relief and education supplies worth approximately \$1,288,000 in Southeast Asia, and also scholarships tenable at Australian universities.

Australia To Stay White

TOKYO, July 26 (AP)—White Australia's immigration laws are going to stay as they are, four members of the Australian Parliament told the Tokyo Correspondents' Club today.

The four, touring Japan, said the policy was "not anti-anybody but pro-Australian."

(Australian admits only "qualified" members of the white race. One qualification is that immigrants must be able to read and translate language problems. The examiner may, if he desires, disqualify the immigrant if he cannot translate from Sanskrit, Hindustani or some other language not widely known.)

Aussies Keep "White" Immigration Policy

CANBERRA, Australia —(ANP) — The "White Australia" policy will live on without a change, it was revealed here last week. Arthur A. Caldwell, immigration minister, announced that Australia would not open its doors to Asiatics as had been suggested.

He issued the following bulletin:

"It is doubtful whether any quota would satisfy any Asiatic nation, and once the doors to Australia are opened for permanent residence of small quotas of Asiatics, continued pressure would be exerted to permit large numbers to reside permanently in this country."

According to Caldwell, Australia's immigration policy is "based on the concept of a nation with homogeneous European populations, free from dissensions and complexions which beset countries with mixed populations."

He attacked the "foreign inspired propaganda aimed at the destruction of Australia's immigration policy," especially by European-owned newspapers of Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

Hawaii's Desire For Statehood Stalemated Because Of Race

By HUBERT H. WHITE

HONOLULU — (ANP) — Hawaii may not have her separation for statehood granted during this session of congress because some senators do not like the racial composition of Hawaii.

The Japanese compose the largest racial group—about 250,000 of the 500,000 population of the islands. Whites, Chinese, Koreans, Portuguese, Puerto Ricans, Filipinos, Hawaiians, and Negroes compose the other.

It is said here that the majority of the senators opposed are of the southern bloc. However, Sen. Butler, Republican of Nebraska, is not a southerner.

MANY FOUGHT, DIED

The Hawaiian-Japanese are taking the insults on the chin as full-blooded Americans; just as they did when they fought and died in World War II.

Many speak privately of the injustice Hawaii is suffering politically, but their oriental humility prevents them from speaking out openly.

The house of representatives voted in favor of statehood last year and the President has spoken out many times for the senate to act.

Nevertheless, it appears to this correspondent that there are forces at work here in Hawaii against statehood.

1. The whites living in Hawaii are not entirely pleased with the political power they hold.

UNIONS GAIN

2. There is evidence that the labor unions-CIO and AFL-have gained in such strength and voting power that big economic interests fear them.

3. National defense dictates army and navy expansions and maintaining of defenses beyond which the people of Hawaii can at this time appreciate.

4. Few people are aware of the fact that no Japanese treaty has been consummated and conditions in the far east are far from being settled.

5. In discussions with students of Chinese ancestry, I find most of them opposed—maybe because of Japanese atrocities in China during the last war.

A LESSON FROM INDONESIA

There is a lesson for the United States in the tragic happenings in progress now in Indonesia. The present United States support of the Republic of Indonesia in the Security Council comes eighteen months too late. Had the United States taken a similar stand at the time of the first Dutch "police action" against the Republic in July, 1947, there might now be peace in the Indies instead of war.

Except that the Netherlands now defies the Security Council, the issue is basically the same as it was in July, 1947. At that time the Netherlands abrogated an agreement (the Linggadjati Agreement) without having exhausted its articles, particularly that providing for arbitration, and began a military action against a people they knew did not have the arms to oppose them. Because of the failure of the United States, and some of the other democracies, in the Security Council to support the only solution that would have brought peace—a return to the status quo ante bellum and a resumption of negotiations under the terms of the Linggadjati Agreement—the Dutch were allowed to hold all their military gains and resume negotiations in a vastly strengthened position.

Using that strengthened position to its full possibilities, they proceeded to carve up those portions of the Indies outside the Republic over which they then held control into sixteen states, or areas, instead of the two (East Indonesia and Sumatra) to which they had agreed at Linggadjati, and which, with the Republic, were to form the United States of Indonesia within a Netherlands Union. Reluctantly signing, under United Nations pressure, the Renville Agreement of last January, they failed to carry out the plebiscites in their territory that were promised and now have set out to destroy the Republic entirely, or at least its leadership. They are doing so by resorting to the old colonial policy of "divide and rule."

Had the British not sent in their troops to occupy the Indies after the Japanese surrender, it seems probable that the Dutch could never have returned. Had the Republic chosen, in November, 1946, to fight it out instead of depending on world opinion to judge their claims for independence, they might have won. At least they would

have had a better chance to win than they had nine months later, when the Dutch had steadily built up their forces.

The Netherlands has accused the Indonesians, and now the world, of doubting its intentions. But entirely aside from the question of intentions, there is the blunt fact, of which the United States and the other Western democracies must take note, that a nationalist movement which placed its reliance on world opinion has been destroyed by force. This is a fact of which all the rest of the East is aware, as is shown by statements of leaders of independent Asian nations.

The people of the United States are dedicated to the proposition, stated in the Atlantic Charter, that it is "the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they live." That means, we think, the colonial peoples, the people of Indonesia, the people of Indo-China, or any other colonial people, the people with brown skin and black skin, as well as white skin. Whenever the United States Government compromises that principle, as a representative did in the Security Council of the United Nations in 1947, it fails to live up to our American heritage. Self-determination of peoples is the greatest weapon we have for use against the dictatorships of both right and left. Whenever we compromise that principle for whatever reason—in Europe, in Africa, in Asia, in Latin America—we weaken ourselves by that much. If we believe in democracy for ourselves, then we must believe in it for others too.

son of a different racial background from his own, according to statistics released this week by the Territory of Hawaii's Board of Health.

These "mixed" marriages are on the increase and the trend is a "most interesting" one, say racial authorities, who are not alone in their admiration of the fine, handsome children who are growing inches taller and broader than their forebears.

DEMOCRACY AT WORK

"It is real democracy at work," says Dr. Andrew Lind, University of Hawaii sociologist. "Hawaii is building a single people. The time is not far off when it will not only be impossible to maintain racial discrimination, but when it will be desirable to use a different basis for classification."

Hawaii's brides and grooms are grouped into the following racial classifications: Hawaiian, part Hawaiian, Puerto Rican, Caucasian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Filipino.

Of the 132 Hawaiian brides, twenty-five married Hawaiians, twenty-six married Caucasians, and twenty-eight married Filipinos.

Brides of Korean ancestry numbered only 105. Thirty-six of these married Caucasians; thirty-nine married Koreans. Thirty-six of the Korean men, on other hand, married women of Japan ancestry, while only six married Caucasian women.

Caucasian women married six men of Hawaiian extraction, seventy-part Hawaiian, twenty-five Puerto Rican, thirteen Chinese, twenty-four Japanese, six Koreans, thirty-five Filipino, and 1,356 Caucasian.

Mixed Marriages

Quite Popular
In Hawaii

Offsprings Are
Taller, Broader

Than Forebears

HONOLULU, Hawaii—(NNPA)—One out of every three is a "mixed" marriage in the Hawaiian Islands, world famous as a racial "melting pot."

Of the 5,752 persons married in the Hawaiian Islands during the year ending June 31, last, 29 percent (1,668 persons) married a per-

HONOLULU PAPER DEMANDS LAW AGAINST
DISCRIMINATION

BY HUBERT H. WHITE

HONOLULU (ANP)--The Honolulu Record has come out editorially favoring a law to outlaw discrimination. The editorial was inspired by the recent investigation into discrimination as practiced by some Hawaiian bar-rooms. The Associated Negro Press has released several stories covering the rise of racial discrimination, as it pertains to the Negro.

The article appears here in part:

Associated Negro Press
Chicago Tribune

"Discrimination is not a new disease in Hawaii, regardless of what present-day pollyannas may say. The disease has affected Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos and Negroes. It is an ugly truth that haoles (whites) have been chief spreaders and carriers of the disease and never its victims.

March 11-10-48

"Today there are few places which non-haoles are barred, but these are areas where no Oriental can buy or build a home. In the south, where racism has been an evil growth for generations, jim crow is slowly but truly taking a beating in spite of all that the Dixiecrats can do. But here in Hawaii jim crow, almost unknown a few years ago, grows stronger.

"Research work done by the NAACP and the Hawaii Civil Liberties committee proves that discrimination exists not only in privately owned establishments, but also in the city police force.

"It is time for action and there should be no doubt in anyone's mind as to what the first strong step in that action must be. There must be a law against discrimination because of color.

March 11-10-48

"No right-thinking person can fail to approve such a law. No lawmaker who believes in the Constitution of the United States can refuse to support it."

PROGRESS IN THE INDIES

The signing by the Netherlands Indies Government and the Republic of Indonesia of a truce to be supervised by the United Nations Committee of Good Offices has been followed quickly by acceptance by both sides of a Committee formula for settlement of political differences. Either agreement would be of little value without the other. The military truce, it is hoped, will stop the fighting. To make it lasting, political agreement must be reached. A peaceful climate should facilitate achievement of the latter aim.

The six Committee proposals for political settlement parallel in two clauses the Linggadjati Agreement of 1945. They are, however, more specific than any of the articles of that agreement. Dutch sovereignty until formation of the United States of Indonesia is specifically recognized; in the Linggadjati Agreement it was only implied. The most forward democratic step in the new proposals now accepted is that providing for plebiscites or elections where there is a dispute as to representation. The Linggadjati Agreement spoke only of "nominations," or of settlement of the question of representation by "democratic process"; this could mean other things than balloting.

There have been many times in the Indies when signs were hopeful for a peaceful transition from colonialism to independence, only to have the efforts fail. The outlook, however, has never been so bright as it is today. Undoubtedly the Republicans have learned from the Dutch military operations against them that they could hardly hope to win a war, and the Dutch, for their part, seem to realize that utilization of force seldom brings a permanent solution.

Indonesia Near Red-Inspired War

3 Nations Protest

Albania Aids Greek Rebels, West Charges

The United States, Britain and France have accused Albania directly of supporting Greek guerilla forces in their civil war against the Athens government.

The State Department said a joint protest by the three Western powers was delivered to the Albanian government last week by the French minister in Tirana.

France is the only one of the three powers which has granted diplomatic recognition to Communist-controlled Albania.

The protest dismissed as a subterfuge the Albanian government's claim to have disarmed and interned "a certain number of Greek partisans" who retreated from Greece into Albania.

On the basis of recent observations by a special United Nations Balkan committee, the three powers said, it is "perfectly clear" that Albania has not disclosed the full number of Greek guerillas who entered her territory.

The protest said there must have been "at least 5000" partisans who escaped capture by the Greek regular army by fleeing to Albania.

It also asserted that many of the partisans reentered Greece from Albania and made attacks from Albanian territory against Greek government forces.

The three powers said they regarded Albania's support of the Greek guerillas as a violation of international law.

There was no indication of what further action, if any, the three powers contemplate.

Batavia, Java, Sept. 20 (AP).—The Communists called tonight for the complete overthrow of the Indonesian government and brought the young republic to the brink of civil war.

Quickly following up the weekend coup at Madioen, Moscow-trained Communist Leader Musso broadcast a demand for a revolution encompassing the entire republic.

The Madioen radio station of his new "peoples republic" said the present government of President Soerkarno must be destroyed as soon as possible.

The Communists are supported by the Socialists and Laborites.

A parliament committee gave Soerkarno unlimited powers to cope with the crisis. The Indonesian news agency Antrara said mass arrests were carried out in the capital city of Jogjakarta in lightning moves to stamp out spread of the uprisings.

The Madioen radio outlined a program that also included confiscation of all industrial enterprises by the Government, placing of military force in the hands of the people and setting up of internal security committees.

The program followed the usual Communist pattern. The slogan was "land for those who till it."

At the Hague, Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, lieutenant governor-general of the Netherland East Indies, suddenly cut short his conferences in the Dutch capital and announced plans to leave for Batavia tomorrow to deal with the situation.

The radio at Madioen, where the Communists overthrew the Government Saturday, broadcast speeches accusing Soerkarno and Premier Mohamed Hatta of being traitors and "selling the country to the imperialists."

Dutch and Indonesians

The Netherlands East Indies—ruled by the Dutch for 300 years—is one of the world's richest areas in resources. Before World War II, the wealth of the Indies accounted for about 15 per cent of Holland's national income—income the Dutch would like to hang on to.

Three years ago this month—after the Japanese were driven out—the three most populous islands in the Indies, Java, Sumatra and Madoera, formed the Republic of Indonesia and issued a declaration of independence from the Netherlands.

For a year Dutch troops fought the Republic. Fighting ended temporarily in November, 1946, both sides agreed to the establishment by Jan. 1, 1949, of the United States of Indonesia (embracing the Republic of Indonesia and other islands) which would eventually become an "equal partner" with the Dutch in a Netherlands

Union. But negotiations to carry out the agreement broke down and the war started again in July, 1947.

Last January the United Nations Security Council set the Dutch and Indonesians to agree to a cease-fire. A three-man U. N. Committee of Good Offices (United States, Australia, Belgium) negotiated a peace agreement between the Netherlands and the Republic—during which the details of the permanent political settlement were to be worked out.

Appeal to the U. N.

Last month Indonesian representatives accused the Dutch before the Security Council of violating the agreement; they said that the Dutch had established a blockade around the Republic to prevent Indonesian recovery and to force the Republic to accept Dutch sovereignty. The Security Council asked the U. N. Committee of Good Offices—which has remained in Indonesia to help negotiate a political settlement—to report on these charges.

Last Monday, in a seventeen-page report, the U. N. committee backed up the Indonesian accusations. The report stated that Dutch economic regulations were largely responsible for the poor economic condition of the republic. It cited one Dutch-imposed regulation which prohibits the Indonesians from importing any goods that might be used for war, and commented: "This measure makes possible an almost complete prohibition of imports into Republican-held territories of equipment and supplies for transportation and rehabilitation."

Last Thursday the Security Council took up the committee's report. Netherlands representatives told the Council that the economic regulations were necessary to prevent "illegal" trade and to control movement of military supplies.

During the all-day debate the delegates showed considerable pique at what they privately termed "Dutch recalcitrance." But the Western powers' delegates made it clear that they would not openly antagonize the Dutch. Finally the Council passed a resolution calling on both the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic to live up to all the military and economic provisions of the January truce agreement. The vote was 9-to-0—with Russia and the Ukraine abstaining.

three major political elements are the important islands—Sumatra, Java and Madura—an organized native political grouping announced formation of the Republic of Indonesia and independence of the Netherlands. The Dutch fought back; and for a year there was warfare in the islands.

Late in 1946, a truce was signed and the Dutch and native leaders agreed to create a new political structure in the East Indies. The Indies agreement provided Dutch recognition of the Indonesian Republic, which was to be one of three autonomous states (the others were Dutch Borneo and a union of the remaining islands). These three states were to form, by Jan. 1, 1949, a United States of Indonesia. The U. S. I., in turn, was to be welded into the rest of the Dutch Empire.

"Wealth of the Indies"

For some 300 years the Dutch have been rulers of Indonesia. Prior to World War II, the Indies were responsible for about 15 per cent of the Netherlands' national income. As the war came to its end in the summer of 1945, native unrest erupted throughout the colonial states of Asia. In the East Indies, an independence movement—which had long been simmering—broke out into the open, and, in three of

BITTER FIGHT IN INDONESIA NEARING EXPLOSIVE PHASE

Despite Collapse of Negotiations, Dutch Are Ready to Proceed With Their Plans

THE HAGUE, Dec. 11.—The natural resources) and, on the other hand, the desire of a large segment of the 76,000,000 inhabitants of Indonesia to assert their freedom from European imperialism. At stake in the fabulous islands of the Dutch East Indies. At stake in this grave and complicated colonial problem there are, of violence in Southeast Asia at the one hand, gigantic economic time when the Communists threaten interests of the Netherlands in this to overrun all of China. area (one of the world's richest in In the Dutch colonial question,

However, negotiations to carry out this agreement collapsed largely over the questions of how dominant a place the Republic should have in the United States of Indonesia and who should control the armed forces. On the ground of truce violations, the Dutch in July, 1947, began what they called "police measures." Within a few weeks they had pushed the native forces out of the more fertile and valuable parts of Java and Sumatra and had taken over Madura in whole. Meanwhile the U. N. intervened and eventually managed to arrange a halt in the fighting.

"Interim Government"

Since then Dutch and Indonesian representatives have conducted protracted negotiations over the establishment of an "interim government" for the United States of Indonesia, which would take over affairs of the area on Jan. 1. The Republic has been considerably reduced in size as a result of the "police action" and there is no longer a question of a three-part United States of Indonesia. There have been set up several states in the rest of Indonesia, which Republican leaders charge are "puppets" of the Dutch and would give the Dutch control of the U. S. I. should it be established now. On the other hand, the Dutch still fear that the Republic with its numerically superior armed forces might dominate the union.

Points in dispute between the Netherlands Government and the Republic of Indonesia have centered on the Crown's control of the foreign relations of the future United States of Indonesia and the reduction of the Republic's military force. Underlying these considerations is concern for the protection of Dutch economic interests in Indonesia.

The Republic has guaranteed return of Dutch property but insists on equal economic opportunity in Indonesia hereafter for all nations.

Reprisals Possible

However, now the Dutch have announced their intention of going ahead with their program for establishing an interim government for a Federation of Indonesia without the Republic. This decision may provoke reprisals by the Republic and force the Dutch to return to "police action" to restore order.

In the Netherlands there is a strong feeling that Washington is oversensitive because of Communist successes in China. Com-

18g 1948
Bermuda Unionist
Loses Assembly Seat

Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda—(ANP)
Dr. E. F. Gordon, head of the
Bermuda Industrial Union, lost
his seat in the House of Assem-
bly last week in a parliamentary
election for the St. George's con-
stituency.

Mrs. Robert Atken, Bermuda's
first woman member of the as-
sembly, was elected in his place.



NEW RESORT SPOT IN BERMUDA — The Imperial
Hotel in Bermuda has been purchased by a group of
thirty Negroes who expect to provide an ideal vacation
spot for Americans. The hotel is located in the heart of
the city.

Bermudians Invest \$130,000 in Hotel

HAMILTON, Bermuda—The pooling of funds of thirty
men here made possible the recent purchase of the first
hotel for Negroes on the island. A sum of \$130,000 was
raised to buy the establishment from a white syndicate.

The Imperial Hotel, situated in the heart of the city on Church
Street, has private baths, views from each room, a cocktail bar,
grill and lounge. A broadcast emanates from the hotel every Friday
night over Radion Station ZBM.

TOURISTS EXPECTED

Acquisition of the hotel is ex-
pected to attract many Negro
Americans to this resort, particu-
larly in view of the fact that Ber-
muda lies only 700 miles off New
York City and only between two
and a half and four hours by air.

Directors of the hotel are Dr.
Kenneth Stowe, president; Albert

Jones, vice president; A. E. R.
Clarke, secretary; Dr. Charles
Smith, treasurer; Percival St. G.
Ratteray, managing director, and
J. A. C. Smith.